RECEIVED
AUG 17 1867

9285
9846 RP
(1)

W. f. Legation in Japan
Yedo January 2d 1867.

No 1

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that General Sickles Steamer arrived at the port of Kanagawa about the fifteenth day of December last, and entered upon the duties of his Office as Consul at that port Yesterday.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Obt Servt

R. Brandt

Minister Resident in Japan

Hon Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

RECEIVED
APR 17 1867

No 2. Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. January 5 1867

Sir.

I have receive from E. E. Rice Esq. Consul at the port of Hakodate, a Communication, of which Enclosure No. 1, is a copy. No. 1.

By Enclosure No. 2, it appears that Mr Rice his official bond has been received at the Department. affixed and filed with the Treasurer. I cannot learn, neither does he know, whether any salary is attached to the position. His fees are small

I have &c.
To Hon. W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington

small, as he may not exceeding two or three hundred dollars per year.

If there is no salary allowed him by act of Congress, I think that one should be provided. He is isolated, is not engaged in commercial business and his duties, at times, are arduous.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Very Respectfully Your obedient servant

P. W. Vanderbeugh

Minister Resident.

Copy

No 41. U.S. Consulate

Hakodadi Apl. 8 1866

Sir,

With reference to your archives you will perceive that I was appointed as Commercial Agt. at Hakodadi in 1856 and acted in that capacity to the entire satisfaction of the Minister, on whose recommendation I was promoted as Consul for that port in the course of 1864 and duly confirmed as such by the Senate. I executed my bond, accordingly, a certified copy of the notice.

Hon R.H. VanValkenburgh

Minister Resident

Yedo.

Notice of the receipt of which I now have the honor to enclose.

The less accruing by me forming an entirely inadequate compensation for the arduous duties I have been called upon to perform both as a Commercial Representative and Judicial officer at my post of duty. I now beg to call your attention to my case and to request that you will be pleased to recommend that a salary may be granted to me and that I may be authorized to draw for the same from the date of my appointment as Consul at Hakodadi

I have the honor, to be

Your obt. servt.

(Sgd) E. E. Rice
Consul.

Copy

No 53. Department of State

Washington January 22 1866

E. E. Rice Esq.

United States Consul

Hakodadi

Sir,

Your official note has been received
affixed and deposited with the Secretary
of the Treasury

I am Sir

Your obt servt.

(Sgd) W. Hunter

acting Secretary

a true copy

attest (Sgd) E. E. Rice

U. S Consul.

No 3. Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo January 7 1861.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, (No 1) a communication received in November last from Mitri P. Mangum Esq. U.S. Consul of Nagasaki, relative to the rescue of the officers and crew and a passenger from the American schooner "Flash" which foundered at sea about fifty miles outside that harbor. No 1

While at Nagasaki in the Month of December last, I took occasion in person, and in behalf of the President, to thank the Governor of that Port for his

Hon W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

his kindness in the matter, and tenders through him to the crew of the fishing smack, the acknowledgements due to them for their humanity to American citizens in distress: promising at the same time that I would inform the President and yourself of the occurrence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's Your obedient servant

R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

RECEIVED
APR 17 1867

(Copy)

No 76 United States Consulate

Nagasaki Japan, Oct 20 1866

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the American schooner "Flash" of William Shackford, master, owned by C. J. Ashley Esq of Shanghai, while on the voyage from that Port to Nagasaki, having encountered very heavy weather, sprung a leak and foundered, on the 17th inst. about fifty miles outside of this harbor.

There were sixteen persons on board consisting of the Captain, first and second Mates, Nine seamen and one passenger. All of whom fortunately escaped but not-

narrowly.

Hon R.B. VanValkenburgh
United States Minister
Yedo

ravously, they having barely time to get into the boats, without food or water or anything else except the clothes they had on, and push off from the vessel before she went down. They were picked up soon afterwards by a Japanese fishing Junk and brought safely to Nagasaki arriving on the 18th inst.

As soon as the Governor heard of this he sent an officer to this Consulate to congratulate me on the fortunate escape of these men, and express his great gratification at the kind manner in which they had been treated by the Japanese fishermen.

I acknowledged this courtesy in a suitable manner and stated that I would take great pleasure in informing

informing the United State Minister
at Yedo of these circumstances as
evincing the friendly feelings entertained by the Japanese for Americans

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obt servt.

(Signed) Willis P Maugrum

U. S. Consul.

U.S. Legation in Japan

Enclosure No 1

with despatch No 3

Yokohama Jany 7 1867

Oct 20 1866

Copy of letter of Willis P. Hoffman Esq. U.S. Consul at Nagasaki announcing the rescue by Japanese of the persons on board the Am. Schr Wrash which foundered at sea off Nagasaki Oct 17 1866

RECEIVED
APR 17 1867

No 4. Legation of the United States

Yedo. January 9. 1867

Sir.

I regret to inform you of an occurrence which took place at Kanagawa a suburb of this city, on the 31st ult.

As H. B. Mi Minister Sir Harry S. Parkes was riding through that place on his way to Yokohama, accompanied by a Troop Sergeant Major of his English guard and his usual escort of Japanese, he was confronted by a Two sworded Japanese, who, planting himself in the centre of the road, stood in a threatening attitude with his sword

partially

Hon. Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

particulars drawn, the Minister
directed his Japanese guard to arrest
the man, but they were dilatory
in the performance of that duty
and permitted him to walk off.
Lieutenant Parkes, determined that
he should not thus escape, rode after
him accompanied by his troop sergeant
Major: the man commenced running
but was soon brought to a halt, &
arrested, disarmed and taken a prisoner
to the British Legation in this City:
where he was soon transferred to the
custody of a Japanese Official.

On the 2nd instant, a
Sergeant of Marines on board the French
steamer Guerriere, by the name of
Howdoh, was killed by Japanese in
Yokohama. It appears he was
drunk and rendered himself extremely
annoying

annoying to all the natives he met in the street, and finally went into a house, pulling out a woman into the street and then beat her.

A foreigner passing at the time witnessed his behavior so far and saw him then turn upon a Japanese officer and assault him. He hastened to obtain assistance to arrest the sergeant and on returning in a few moments found the man lying dead. The death was caused by a blow from a stick of some kind, making a wound some six inches long upon the side of the head through which the brain was protruding. Three Japanese have been arrested and are now in custody as having been concerned

in

in the murder.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Very Respectfy Yr obt. servt.

R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

Yedo January 9 1864

R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

No 4

Recvd

Sir Harry Parkes H. B. Majs Minister attacked by a Japanese in Kanagawa & a French Lieut of Marines murdered in Yokohama

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1866

Legation of the United States
Yedo January 12 1867

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 5 under date of October 15 1866: also No. 26 dated Oct 22 1866 directed to A. L. C. Portman Esq late Chargé d'affaires ad interim.

Through the kindness of Sir Harry Parkes, H. B. M's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at this Capital I have been furnished with copies of certain documents, translations of which I enclose (No. 1). They are important as bearing upon the present state of affairs in this Country

No 1

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Courtesy.

The first is an address directed by many Dn of the Daimios to the Mikado, and purports to have been delivered in person to him at about the time of the death of the late Tycoon.

It seems, by the second paper, that the Mikado immediately sentenced the Daimios, who were so bold thus to address him, to confinement in their own residences, but on the first of November he issued a decree summoning a council of Daimios at Kioto upon representations made to him by Tokugawa Chimangong.

The Tokugawa family is that from which the Tycoon is taken and the title "Chimangong is given to the successor appointed by the Mikado previous to his institution as Tycoon.

The last paper is a letter from the

the Prince of Etshizen to Hotsbashi, now Tycoon. This Prince is one of the most powerful Daimios and is considered a man of ability.

"Shogun" is the title by which the political ruler of Japan is known. "Tycoon," while meaning "Great Lord," was not his title until adopted by foreigners, and he is now better known as "Shogun," meaning "Commander of the Armies."

The recent Council of Daimios held at Kioto seems to have had its origin in the decree of the Mikado, but whether it accomplished anything we do not, as yet, know.

The new Tycoon has not been invested with his office according to the ceremonies attendant upon it, but it is supposed such investiture will take

place

place immediately at Oaxaca, where
he now is.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

With great respect Your obedient servt.

W. W. Vansallenbergh

Minister Resident

Hon. F. W. Seward

Asst. Secretary of State

Washington

No 5

One enclosure

Receipt

Acknowledges receipt of dispatch
No 5 dated 15th 1866 & No 26 dated
22 1866. Transmits returns of
Mikado &c. with copy &c. Translations

(Translation)

Proceedings at Kioto

Address of 22 Kuge to the Mikado.

On the 8th October, 22 of the Mikado's Court presented themselves before the Mikado and addressed him in person the following discourse:

1. Japan has at the present hour arrived at an important epoch and still, up to to day no steps have been taken to assemble the Daimios and to take counsel with them. For what reasons has such an important step been delayed?

Your petitioners pray that even on this very day measures should be taken to summon Daimios as the state of affairs will not bear any delay.

2. The man with Chonkin should be
sent an end to by an order of the Mikado.
3. It is improper that the Mikado's
subjects should be always changing
as is at present the case.
4 Pardon should be granted to the
officers of the Mikado's Court at present
incurring his displeasure and undergoing
punishment.

Order issued by the Mikado
Consequent upon above address.

Many persons having flatter together
and addressed the Mikado without due
respect, thus committing and extreme
breach of reverence. They are therefor
condemned to be confined to their
residences

The necessary Guards for the
execution

execution of this order will be supplied by Aizu (Protector of Mikado) and Kuwana (Tycoons Representative at Kioto)

Decree of Mikado summoning Council of Daimios.

9th Month (Oct & Nov. 1866)

"In consequence of the representations "made to us by Tokugawa, Chiumangong and also imbued with a desire to hear the opinions of the various Daimios — We desire that you will come up to Kioto immediately. The decisions of the meeting are to be brought before us through the Chiumangong.

To Owari.

Kishiu

Tō Kushu. Tō Iwa

" Kanga " Iyo (Uwajima)

" Hizen " Satsuma

" Higo or Kumoto if the Prince is present.

Tō Awa or his son. Tō Ise or his son

" Chikuzen " Matsdaira Mokawa no Kami

" Matsdaira Dewa no Kami Tō Bizen

" Kurume Tō Tachibana Hida no Kami

" Matsuyama or his son. Tō Sendai

" Maba

" Matsudaira Okura Tō Tayu. } at present

" Uyeshigi Sakibon Tayu. } already resident

" Aizu } at

" Kuwana } Kioto

The following Daimios are summoned by direct writ from the Uye Sama the same being caused by his retainer Naire Sama Nagohachiro.

Omai

Prince. — Matsudaira Kiusa-no-Kami.

Old Prince of Hizen Kauza

Old Prince of Iosa Todo

Old Prince of Urajima

Date Iyo no Kami

Old Prince of Satsuma

Shemadzu Ozumi no Kami

Nagaoka Riouzaku

Address of the Prince of Etchizen

to Itokibashi

It is now evident

that the Shogunship does not at-

present exist: it belongs now to

the Mikado to bestow the appointment

either as customary on the Tokugawa

family or upon some other person.

If the Mikado insists upon ~~it~~

bestowing it upon the Tokugawa

family

family I advise you to assemble
the Daimios and not to accept it
before having consulted them. You
should request the Mikado to issue
a mandate to the Daimios to assemble
in Council (Note written in small charac-
-ters) The best and shortest way would
be to put a Bugyo or Mikadi officer
and a member of the Gorogio on board a
steamer and make them the bearers of
the summons.

If the Daimios, having assembled,
shall decide, after public discussion held,
that the appointment should be bestowed
upon the house of Tokugawa you should
not then hesitate to accept it. (Note ~~=~~
written in small characters) Would it
not for the present be better to decline
the charge of Govt. if at once
delegated by His Majesty?)

The Government for the ~~=~~

future

future to be adopted in the Country—
as well as the settlement of Choshiu,
should also form the subject of your
Council with the Daimios. You
should ask their opinion as to whether
a liberal pardon would not be the
best means of effecting this. Let the
question be at any rate fully dis-
-cussed and submitted to the final
decision of the Mikado. In thus
acting you will, whilst obtaining
the assistance of the mandate of the
Mikado impress the people with the
conviction that if elected new Shogun
you would act in a public spirited and
unselfish manner and thereby you
will gain general confidence and
allay suspicion. But if at this
moment of transition any failure
should attend your proceedings it
may be foreseen that your Government
will

will be thereby obstructed hereafter.

If you cannot now master your ambition and lay the Shogunship open to the whole Empire you must not expect to see peace again restored to the Country

Sair to be dated 8th Month (Oct) 1866

Enclosure No 1
with despatch No 8
dated 1st January 1867

Translation of
1 address to the Mikado by
22 Daimios
2 Mikado's reply thereto
3 " " for assembling
4 Council of Daimios
4 Letter of Edo citizen to
Tokugawa.

Edo

RECEIVED
APR 19 1867

No 6.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo January 24 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from No 1
R. M. Brown of Yokohama, by which it seems he declines the appointment of Consular clerk.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Very Respy Your obedient servant

W. E. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident

Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Copy

Yokohama
January 23 1867

Genl R. B. VanValkenburgh
U. S. Minister
Yedo

Sir,
I most respectfully beg to decline to present myself at Yedo for examination with a view to being appointed Consular Clerk.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant
R. H. Brown

(296)

Rec 23d Apr. Mr Dudley

No 7.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo January 27th 1867.

Sir.

With reference to despatch
No 29 of the 2nd July last, I have now
the honor to transmit Original of —
the Convention and Tariff signed on
the 26th June 1866.

The English French and
Dutch Representatives have informed
me, that this Convention has been
entirely assented by their respective
Governments.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

RECEIVED
APR 19 1867

Legation of the United States
Yedo, January 25 1867.

Sir,

By the VI article of the Convention of Yedo, concluded on the 25th day of June 1866 on the part of the United States, England, France and Holland and the Japanese Government, it is provided that "The Government of Japan will provide all the ports "open to Foreign Trade with such "lights, buoys and beacons as may be "necessary to render secure the Navi- "gation of the approaches to the said "ports."

Believing that the time has arrived

Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

arises when the Japanese Gorvmnt shows commence the construction of the necessary light houses, after Consultation with my colleagues, the Representatives of the other Nations named in and parties to the said Convention, I took occasion to call the attention of the Japanese Gorvmnt to that provision of the Convention and to urge the Construction of the necessary light houses under it.

Vice Admiral King, Commanding H. B. M. Squadron in the China and Japan Seas, has, sometime during the past summer, detached Commander Charles Bullock in H. B. M. ship "Lapwing" to make the necessary explorations for the

purpose

purpose of designating the proper localities for such sections.

Sir Harry S. Parkes. H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Kindly furnished me with a copy of Commander Bullocks report (No 1) which has been considered by Acting Rear Admiral H.H. Bell Commanding on Asiatic Squadron, and a copy of whose letter to me upon the subject is enclosed (No. 2.)

Sir Harry Parkes in November last addressed the Govorno upon the subject, a copy of his communication is herewith transmitted, (No 3.), in which he recommends the erection of six lights at Yokohama

Two light of the first order.

Three light of the second order. and

One

One light of the third order.

At Nagasaki.

One light of the first order.

At Hakodate

One light of the third order.

One light of the first order at

Cape Satanomisaki

One light of the first order at

Ohozima

One light of the first order on

the Redfield Rocks.

On the 22d day of December

I addressed a communication to

the Minister for Foreign affairs, a

copy of which is herewith enclosed (No 4)

offering of the several points

designated by Sir Harry Parkes in

his communication as suitable

and necessary points for such

purpose

purpose, but at the same time suggesting two other points where lighthouses were, in my opinion, necessary and should be erected viz: Inoboye saki on the Eastern coast of Japan and Pallas Rocks to the Westward of the entrance of Nagasaki Bay. On the 22d day of January inst: I received from the Minister for Foreign affairs a despatch, a copy of a translation of which is enclosed (No 5) informing me that they would take the two communication into Consideration and confer with me upon the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Very Respectfully

Your obedient servant

R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

in Japan

Yedo January 25 1867

R. B. Vanvalkenburgh
Minister Resident

No 8

Five Enclosures
Received

Regarding the erection of
light-houses on the
Coasts of Japan

(Copy.)

Chas. Bullock Commander.

Forwarding some reports relative to the sites for Lighthouses

H. M. S. "Serpent" Yokohama

13. Sept 1866

Sir.

I have the honor to forward herewith, in accordance with your orders of the 31st July, 8th & 9th August, Reports on the several localities named therein which I have visited to ascertain the best positions for lighthouses which have been recommended to be erected there viz:

1 Cape Nomo Kiusiu West Coast

2 Satanomisaki

The Admiral

George H. V. King C. B.

Commander in Chief

2. Satanomisaki Kiusiu South Cape.
3. Simonisaki Nipphon South Cape.
4. Redfiers Rocks off the Gulf of Yedo.

The frequency of volcanic shocks chiefly determine the nature of the material to be used in the construction of the towers: a circumstance which ensures the great advantage of masonry for an exposed position like the Redfiers and possibly economy of it at other places.

Of wooden Towers are erected great care will be required that the lantern be fixed on a stable platform as a slight deviation from a attitude of level would derange the nice adjustment of the dioptric apparatus. It is therefore of paramount importance to secure engineering skill in the construction of all the lighthouses in regard to economy, arrangement and

and workmanship and with this view I would recommend that they be placed under the superintendence of an officer of the Royal Engineers, as has lately been done with entirely satisfactory results in India.

In ordering the illuminating apparatus for the above it is desirable to forward the following particulars viz:

1. Hight of light above the Sea.
2. Arc of the Horizon required to be illuminated.
3. Description of the illuminating power required: its nature, order and character.

For which purpose a tabular form is appended.

I have &c.

signed Chas. Bullock

Commander.

Particulars respecting the lights proposed to be erected on the coasts of Japan

No	Name	Height of light above the sea	Range of visibility	Description of Illuminating apparatus			Remarks.
				Order	Nature	Character	
		feet about	miles *				
1.	Iro Sima	200	17	1st	Dioptric *	Revolving	* or Holophotal obscures on an arc of 240°.
2.	Satanomisaki	220	18.	1st	Dioptric	Fixed	arc of 270° to be illd. (90° for met.c reflectors)
3.	Siro misaki	210	17½	1st	Dioptric	Fixed	arc of horizon to be illd 220°
4.	Redfield Rocks.	120	12½	1st	catoptric or dioptric +	Revolving	For consideration see Report
5	East Hi of Oözima	150	15. as seen from the deck 15 feet above the sea	2d	Dioptric	Revolving	arc of 300° to be illd.

The firms recommended by the Board of Trade for dioptric apparatus are Messrs Chance of Birmingham and Messrs. Sautter, Lepante. France

(1). Report respecting the establishment of a light house on Cape Nomo.

With reference to the advisability of erecting a light house on Cape Nomo, I am of the opinion that it is a very undesirable position for a light. It is much out of the track of ships and especially of the general traffic which lies chiefly between Shanghai and Nagasaki and the Inland Sea. I am not aware of the particular circumstances which led to the erection of the "Satsuma" nor upon what grounds a light upon Cape Nomo has been advocated beyond the statement of Captain Stewart that he is of that opinion. I shall only add therefore that I consider a better position for any light on this immediate vicinity would be the Dangerous group of rocks

wks called Nitzuse. 3 miles North
Westward of Cape Noma towards the
entrance of Nagasaki Harbor. the
avoiding of which by a light on the
Cape itself would be attended with
great uncertainty, in a ships position
at night. but I am decidedly of the
opinion that a light at either of
these positions is not desirable and still
less so on the island of Kisima or
Hisima which has also been recommended.

As implicit the wreck of the Satsuma
was caused by mistaking Habasima
for the Cape (or v. versa?) but the
prevention of such an accident in
future is no adequate reason for
providing a light for the purpose. the
Inspection Rock or islet off the Cape
70 feet in height, being a sufficient
guide to identification.

But passing to the broader question of

lighting

lighting the approach to Nagasaki generally
universal opinion has decided on the
necessity of placing a light on the
West Point of Iwo Jima and it is
unnecessary therefore to recapitulate
the many substantial reasons which
demonstrate the correctness of that
conclusion.

The great danger to be apprehended
in making Nagasaki from the South
Eastward is the probability of being
set to the Northward amongst the Goto
Islands by the Japan stream which
runs with much irregularity and
occasionally with great velocity.
To guard against this an outer light
is necessary and the Pallas Rocks are
undoubtedly
the best position but an iron light
house would be required there and
the undertaking would involve so great
an expense that it should be inclined
in order

in order to avoid it. To select some other position about the Southern end of the Goto Islands which locality appears require examination.

The exact light of the Nat'l Head of Iwo Jima is not known and the Summit of 400 feet is objectionable as being too far elevated and too far inland.

The light of the spot where the signal staff ‡ was may be estimated at less than 200 feet.

I should also recommend that the light be dioptric. of 1st order and revolving.

(Signed) Chas. Bullock
Commander

‡ The signal staff has been removed.

(2) Report on the selection of a site for a lighthouse at Satanomisaki

Satanomisaki, the southernmost Cape of Japan, commonly called Chichakoff, was visited on the first of August to ascertain the best site for a light-house when it was found to afford one very eligible position. The Cape, a moderate headland, elevated 700 feet, is the extremity of a long peninsula on no part of which could any light be advantageously placed, but detached from it about a cable's length a rocky islet rises from a cluster of reefs to the height of 208 feet. This islet is the best and indeed the only available position. A greater elevation would cause the light to be frequently obscured by clouds; a less would command an insufficient radius of visibility. Further it embraces a large

larger angular view than any other part of the Cape and just other than the summit and just that which is sufficient to insure the safety of ships both East and West becoming eclipsed (each) for a short distance) just with out the danger of the coast to the Eastward, whilst on the N. W. the eclipse gives warning of the proximity of the dangerous Kami Rock lying in the mid entrance of Kagoshima Gulf.

The islet is very steep and most easily accessible by the inshore ridge.

It would be necessary to raise the summit about 30 feet to form a good platform for the buildings and the base of the towers which should be about 20 feet in diameter and 40 feet high. This would give the lantern an elevation of about 220 feet.

the

the light being visible 20 miles from the deck of an ordinary ship. The illuminating apparatus should be dioptric of the first order with the exception of one quadrant which will admit of a metallic reflector.

The works should be undertaken in the summer as a very heavy sea (owing to the tide race) prevails off the Cape & would possibly cause delay in the winter time.

There is much shelter among the rocks in moderate weather for the boats employed and there is a level piece of ground at the point which could be convenient for carpenters shops, stone cutting and other operations.

The rock is a hard, dark, compact but easily worked stone and could be used in the construction of the buildings, for which, I think, wood unless strongly

braced

tracer with iron, is scarcely adapted.

An iron lantern tower with the dwelling and store houses of wood or stone would be preferable.

Enclosed are two plans illustrating the above with a specimen of the stone.

(signed) Chas. Bullock
Commander

Yokohama, 13. Sept. 1866

(3). Report on the selection of a site for a Light House on Sino misaki – Kii.

Sino misaki, the cape at the Eastern point of entrance of the Kii channel and the subject of the present report, is a very projecting promontory connected with the mainland by a low isthmus. It is of table land, elevated 300 feet and falling toward the sea in gentle slopes, terminated by abrupt headlands afforded of 120 feet in height, skirted by a dangerously rocky shore.

The island of Kiino Oösima lies East of this promontory, forming the well known harbor of the same name, an important rendezvous for mine bound junks. Oösima is more than double the height of the Cape viz: 640 feet + all its slopes are proportionally as much higher

light as to intercept entirely the view from the N. E^rly of any light placed on the promontory. The sea faces of the cape and island extend together about E. N. E. 6 miles at a projection of about 3 miles from the body of the coast and this projection constitutes the great difficulty in selecting a site for a light house.

In the hope that a prominence on one of the sea slopes of Oōsima would furnish a spot whence the light might be seen from the N. E. and West, I visited some positions I had noted but without success. No place could be chosen that was not too far inland or at so great an elevation that it would infallibly be obscured by the rain clouds of Oōsima, as well as being so distant from the Cape as to defeat the main object for which the light is to be founded.

There

There remains now only to choose the best site on the Promontory and I have selected, after examination and careful consideration, the spot noted in the accompanying Tracing. All that is necessary is to ensure the lantern being elevated above the trees on the contiguous headlands to the eastward half a mile distant.

It would be advantageous to fell the timber here and lest any objections be urged it may be remarked that all the headlands on the east have already been cleared and the process was progressing at the time of our visit.

Observations were taken on the rocky knoll about 200 yards in rear of the cliff, which I computed by the published charts to be 200 feet above the sea and which is 30 or 40 feet above the edge of the cliff

where

where stands a watch house. The light of 210 feet might be hoisted for the light visible nearly 20 miles from the deck of an ordinary ship over an arc of the Horizon of 220°.

The light should be fixed of the 1st order, dioptric, with a combination of metallic reflectors. Brick, stone or wood are available for building purposes and there is a considerable population on the promontory: the only other requisite being the management of the works by an efficient superintendent.

The consideration now presents itself that this light, though useful for the Kii channel and making the coast will be of no use whatever to vessels (bound West) when sailing near the Coast to the Eastward to avoid the Japan stream nor to the multitude of coasting junks, a very large proportion

-tion

tion of which invariably pass through Oösima Harbor whether with a fair wind or with the object of remaining at this favorite rendezvous if windbound or during bad weather.

To meet the necessities of these a supplemental light is required and the East head of Oösima is the most favorable position, the summit of which (the top of the low trees) is 140 feet above the sea.

This light would be dioptric. of the 2d order, revolving every half minute and visible 16 miles round an arc of 300 degrees.

(Signed) Chas. Bullock
Commander

Yokohama 13 Sept 1866

(4) Report regarding the erection of a Light House on the Redfield Rocks.

The Redfield Rocks (Sanbontaka of the Japanese) which were passed on the 26th ult. for the purpose of examination but on which I was unable to effect a landing from the state of the sea, are (speaking only of that part of the extensive reef, 1½ miles in length which is at all suitable for the erection of a lighthouse) a small dark cluster of rocks one hundred yards in length and from 20 to 30 feet high. They rise abruptly from the sea (see accompanying sketch) with nothing to break its whole force excepting a flat reef which stretches to the North ward of it. The highest rock would probably afford a base of 30 or 40 feet in diameter.

A lighthouse erected on these

Rocks

rocks, whether of wood or iron will be very costly and if of granite, which would certainly be adopted for such an exposed situation in our own Country would probably amount to not much less than £70.000 as well as occupy three years or more in building. But there is one objection to the employment of granite which seems unavoidable viz: the frequency of earthquake shocks and the instability that the Masonry tower which is dependent for its stability rather on its weight than on its strength or tenacity would be the worst form to withstand them.

An iron frame lighthouse, although less costly in its first outlay, is less durable than stone and may probably require from the incessant tremor to which it is subjected by the action of the waves and the deterioration

of

of the fixtures which may ensue, Constant
& at time considerable repair. Further,
for as greatly expose a situation it is
not clear that an iron structure can be
guarantied of sufficient strength. The
impact of heavy bodies urged against
them by the sea is another cause of not
unfrequent injury and the opinion of
an eminent Engineer may be quoted
"that nothing short of an absolute neces-
sity can justify a preference for iron
in very exposed situations
on stone". But such a necessity does
exist in this active volcanic region.

One of the chief causes of tedious
delays in the erection of an iron tower
is the drilling of the holes in the exposed
rock to receive the main pillars. But a
late invention has very much reduced
this labor by the introduction of
machinery: and it may be that, with
the increased knowledge and facilities

of

of the present days by using stronger supports and deeper perforations the requisite degree of strength may be insured in iron at a cost not too great to be undertaken by the Japanese Government.

My own opinion is that a composite structure of iron & stone would best fulfill the necessary condition: eight pillars of wrought iron surrounding a central one (or probably six in Hexagonal form) to be deeply inserted rocks round which the masonry could be carried to the height of 50 feet or 15 above the summit of the rock. Upon this the form of wrought iron plates and girders to be constructed.

This is a question sufficiently important to be submitted to the Board of Trade for the opinion of competent Lighthouse Engineers before any works are

are definitely determined on.

I propose the light tobe 120 feet in height but the nature of the apparatus tobe employed deserves some consider-ation. It must be borne in mind that the Redfield Rocks are very distant (120 miles from Yedo and 22 from the nearest island) and communication will not be frequent.

The dioptric light requires careful management and its extinction (although the risk may be very small in experienced hands) might be attended with very serious consequences.

The catoptric method involves no such risk but on the other hand its illuminating power is much weaker and its annual ~~cost~~ expense considerably larger.

If Japanese ingenuity may be trusted to master the difficulties the dioptric light may be adopted; reserving

very

every thirty seconds.

Some explanatory drawings accompany and a plan of the approaches to Yoo by which it will be apprehended at a glance, and the more the subject is studied the deeper the conviction be, that a light on the Redfield Rocks is indispensable and no system that can be devised can compensate the mariner for it absence.

The increasing traffic of this Port, naval and commercial, will before long render its erection indispensable and it may therefore be better now to recognize that its construction without delay & at whatever cost will be the truest economy. But allowing a considerable interval of time to elapse before the Lambontalli Light will be exhibited, it appears not unnecessary to take into consideration a present or substitute. In doing so I am inclined to

to conclude in the Conclusion of the Japanese who have already a most fine light on Omaesaki and in the event of placing a better light there temporarily would advise that vessels make the coast thereabout instead of steering a course to the Southward of the Portsmouth Breakers, (except when easterly winds may be prevalent)

I remain Chas. Bullock
Commander.

Yokohama
13. Sept. 1866

Enclosure No 1
with despatch no 8.
Dated Yedo January 25th 1867.

Copy report of Commr
Bullock R. N. Ship
"Serpent." relative to sites
for lighthouses in Japan

(Copy)

U. S. Flag Ship "Hartford"

Yokohama Japan

October 11 1866

Hon R. B. Van Valkenburgh.

Minister States Minister to Japan

Legation of the U. S. Yedo.

My dear Sir,

In Harry S. Parkes H.B.M. Minister to Japan has been kind enough to send to me for perusal a report of Commander Bullock Comdg. H. B. M. S. Serpent; upon sites selected by him as suitable for the erection of lighthouses on the Japanese Coast: that officer having been detailed for that duty by Admiral King.

The sites selected by Commander Bullock are as follows:

1st In the approach to Nagasaki. Iwotima and Pallas Rocks or some point about the southern extremity of the Goto Islands

2d At Satano misaki, the southern end of the

the Island of Kiusiu.

3d Sino misaki. the most southerly point of the Island of Nipon and Oosima (East Head) and adjacent Island.

4th In the approach to Yost from the West ward — the Redfield Rocks.

Taking it for granted that this subject will soon be brought to your notice I beg leave to give you my views upon it.

While I most cordially agree with Commander Bullock in the views presented by him in his very clear report. I think it highly important that the light to prevent vessels from being shipwrecked to the Westward of the entrance of Nagasaki should be placed upon the Pallas Rocks, instead of Koto Island. notwithstanding the expense.

The points visited by Commander Bullock are those which bear especially upon the European trade and that with

the

the coast of China. In view of the trade between the Pacific ports of the United States and Japan tobe so largely increased by a line of large and valuable steamers it is of great importance that lights should be placed at or near the following points for the safety of vessels approaching the bay of Yedo from the Eastward.

At Inaboye Saki – a light of the first order

at Erratatei or Cape King – a light of the first order.

At Inula Head or Point – a light of the second order.

Also, in view of the approaching opening of the port of Osaca, a light should be placed at the Western entrance of the Strait of Simonoseki: either upon the Island of Matsui or that of Tsu Sima.

During the favorable weather next Summer

summer I will have the points therein
mentioned on the South Eastern Coast of
Nipon and those at the Western
extremity of the Straits of Simonoseki
examined by one of the vessels of our
squadron to designate the best location.
and at the same time will direct a
careful investigation to be made of
the existence of the Portsmouth Rock,
breakers upon which were reported by Captain
Foote Coundy. the U. S. S. Portsmouth:
and I, myself, when in command of the
San Jacinto, passed through a fleet of
Japanese fishing boats at that point,
which shows clearly the existence there
of a shoal.

With regard to the materials and
methods of building I cannot speak,
having no experience upon these points.

I would suggest that, as this
work of lighting the coast of Japan
will

will be very expensive to the Japanese Government, and as the Commercial Powers are more interested in the trade than they, that the indemnity received by our Government from Japan might well be applied in relieving them from a part of the expense.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully

Your obedient servant

signed H. H. Bell

acting Rear Admiral

Comdg U.S. Asiatic Squadron

Enclosure No 2.
with dispatch No 8
Dated Yedo Jany 25 1867.

Copy letter of Rear admiral
Bell relating to sites for
light houses in Japan

To

Their Excellencies

the Ministers for Foreign affairs

Yedo.

Yokohama 17th November 1866.

With reference to the XIth Article of the Convention of Yedo, which stipulates that the Government of Japan "shall provide all the ports open "to Foreign trade with such lights buoys "or beacons as may be necessary "to render secure the navigation of "the approaches to the said Ports", the Undersigned has the honor to inform Their Excellencies, that having in conjunction with his Colleagues the Representatives of France, the United States

and

and Holland consulted the Several Commanders in chief of the British, French and United States Naval Forces at present on this Station, and having considered the opinions of various other experienced Navigators, they have concluded that the undermentioned lights are necessary to enable vessels to go in and out of the ports now open to Foreign trade with a reasonable degree of Security.

At Yokohama. Two lights of the first order; three of the second and one of the third order; - in all Six lights are required.

The two lights of the first order should be placed - One on Rock Island off Cape Idzu - the other on or near Iriatatsu (Cape King) in Awa.

L

Of the three lights of the Second order one should be placed on the Eastern Side of the entrance of the Bay of Jedo, either on Cape Sudaki or on Mildhead, as may be found most Suitable. - The other two should be placed on the Western Side of the Bay - one on Cape Sagami and the other on Kanon Saki.

The light of the third order Should be placed on a lightvessel to be moored on the edge of the Shoal, which protrudes into the harbor of Yokohama, - and which being unmarked is at all times dangerous to vessels making this anchorage.

At Nagasaki. A light of the first order Should be placed on the Westend

of

of the Island of Iwoshima.

At Hakodate. a light of the third Order should be placed on the light vessel which marks the entrance to this port.

In addition to the eight lights above mentioned, the Undersigned feels that he should strongly urge upon Their Excellencies' Consideration the necessity of marking with lights of the first Order two of the three principal dangers that lie in the way of all vessels approaching Yokohama from the Westward, namely Cape Satanomisaki, which forms the Southernmost point of the Island of Kinshiu and Iwomisaki and Oshima the Southernmost point of Kiushiu, the third danger referred to being Saubontake or the Redfield Rocks.

During

During fogs or dark nights vessels
may be set upon any of these dangers
by the Swift Currents, which prevail
on the Japanese Coast, - and may be
lost before they are aware of their
peril. - Two deplorable wrecks attended
with great destruction of life occurred
only recently, as Their Excellencies
may be aware in the neighbourhood
of Cape Satanomisaki - and it is
probable that both these disasters would
have been averted if that headland
had been provided with a good lighthouse.

Although great advantages would
doubtless result to the interests of
Native and Foreign Shipping by the
establishment of a lighthouse on
the Redfield Rocks, - the Undersigned

and

and his Colleagues are delivered, by
Consideration of the heavy cost which
it appears this work would involve,
from including it among those other
lights which may fairly be held to
come within the Scope of the XI^th
Article of the Convention. - They trust
however that no objection will be
taken to the erection of the proposed
lighthouses on Cape Satanomisaki
and Shosima, - as these could be con-
structed without difficulty, and at
Comparatively light expense. - Both
these positions have already been carefully
Surveyed by Captain Bullock of Her
Majesty's Navy - and the Undersigned
has much pleasure in placing at
Their Excellencies' disposal and in

&c.

recommending to their attention the accompanying two reports and four plans relative to these Sites, which have been prepared by that experienced officer.-

In conclusion the Undersigned repeats what he has already verbally informed their Excellencies that Her Majesty's Government have expressed themselves willing to aid the Japanese Government in selecting the most suitable apparatus and determining the character of the lights for the proposed lighthouses.

With respect and consideration

I have &c

Harry S Parkes

H Britt Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary.

Enclosure No 3
with dispatch No 8
Dated Yedo January 25 1867

Copy letter of Sir Harry
S. Parkes H.B.M. Minister
to Japan relative to the
erection of light houses

(Copy)

No 163. Legation of the United States

Yedo December 22 1866

To

Their Excellencies

The Ministers for Foreign affairs

" " "

Yedo.

By the VI^th^ article of the Convention of Yedo adopted June 25 1866 it is agreed that "the Govt of Japan "shall provide all the ports open to foreign "trade with such lights, buoys, or beacons "as may be necessary to render secure "the navigation to the approaches to the "said ports."

I have carefully read and considered a communication addressed to Your Excellencies upon the subject of the erection of lighthouses by the Japanese Government under this article, by His Excellency Sir Harry

J.

J. Parkes H.B. his Envy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and dated in Nov^r last, and fully approve of all the points designated by him in that Communication as suitable and necessary for such purpose.

But while so coinciding with him, I think ~~that~~ from information I have received that a light of the first order should be erected at Inatoye-saki on the Eastern coast of Japan and one of the second order on Pallas Rocks to the Northward of the entrance to Nagasaki Bay. With these two lights and those mentioned by H. E. Sir Harry Parkes and above referred to, I believe the entrance of vessels engaged in foreign trade to the present open ports of Japan will be rendered reasonably secure

With Respect I remain
Sir
your R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Enclosure No 4
with despatch No 8
Dated Yedo January 25 1867

Copy letter of R. B. Van Valkenburgh U. S. Minister to Japan relative to the erection of light houses.

(Copy Translation)

To

His Excellency

R. B. Van Valkenburgh.

Minister Resident of the

United States of America.

We receive your letter of the

23d December 1866 and understood

all you state therein in regard to the

erection of lighthouses.

The English Minister recently informed

us that he agreed with his colleagues

on the places where lighthouse should be

put up and now Your Excellency

makes a proposal to the same effect.

We will now take the two

Communications into consideration

and then confer with Your Excellency

on this subject: of which we hereby

inform You in reply to Your

Communication.

With respect and esteem

The

The 7th Day of the 12th Month
of the 2nd Year of Kaiou.
(22 January 1867)
(Signed)
Inouye Kaoru no Kami
Itakura Iwami no Kami
Naitō Oki no Kami

Enclosure No 5
with despatch No 8
Dated Yedo January 25 1867

Copy of Translation of letter of Hiogo relative to erection of light houses on Japanese Coast.

copy to Treasury Dec. 24.

Consul Holder Duplicate Ent

Washington

Negotiation of the United States

Yedo January 27 1867

Sir,

By the II^d Article of the Convention of Yedo dated June 25 1866 it was provided "that on the demand of "any of the Contracting Parties, the "duty on timber may be changed "from an advalorem to a specific "rate six months after the signa- "ture of this Convention." I am informed that the reason why a specific duty was not fixed at the time of the conclusion of the Convention was, because sufficient information had not then been attained from Hakodate to warrant the fixing of such rates

Very

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Very little timber is exported from the port of Yokohama or Nagasaki but the quantity at Hakodate is Considerable.

In the month of December last, Sir Harry S. Parkes, H. B. Mis Envoy Extraordinary demanded under the 5th article that a specific duty should be fixed upon timber especially exported from the port of Hakodate — and the Japanese Government thereupon appointed a Commission for the purpose of consulting with the Representatives of the United States, England, France and Holland and agreeing upon the specific duties.

I had desired in an interview with E. E. Rice Esq U. S. Consul at Hakodate such information

information as I deem necessary and, after full conference with my colleagues and with the Commissioners of officers for that purpose by the Japanese Government, upon the rates mentioned in the enclosed copy communication (No 1) to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On the 24th day of January instant I received from the Govr. a communication, copy of a translation of which is enclosed (No 2) announcing their approval of the arrangement and that the new rate of specific duties on timber at the port of Hakodate would go into effect on the first days of March 1867.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your Excellency's obedient servant.

[signature]

Minister Resident

[illegible] July 27, 1887

[illegible] VanBuskirk
[illegible] Minister Resident
[illegible] No. 9
[illegible] Duplicate

[illegible] two Enclosures

[illegible] Send

[illegible] Returned to the charge
[illegible] Number Retained at-
[illegible] Forwarded

Copy

Legation of the United States
Yedo, January 7, 1867

To
Their Excellencies
The Ministers for Foreign affairs:
" " "
Yedo

By the IIth Article of the Convention of Yedo it is provided that "at the "demand of any of the contracting "parties the duty on timber may be "changed from an ad valorem to "a specific rate six months after "the signature of this Convention; and since that time has elapsed, I, with my colleagues of England, France and the Netherlands, in conjunction with Ogasawara Kodzuenosuke, Commissioner of Finance

Finance, Shibata Hiya ni Kami
Governor for Foreign affairs and
the Governor of Hakodate, who
has been appointed by Your
Excellencies for that purpose, has
had this subject in consideration.

It has been decided that the
following duties should be levied
at Hakodate:

I. Soft woods of all Kinds as. —
Hinoki (spruce), Matsu (pine),
Todo (fir), Sugi (cedar) whether
in rough, cut or dressed 120 koku
per 100 Koku.

II. Hard woods of all Kinds; as,
Nara (oak), Tamo (elm), Sen (ash),
Bunno (beech) Itaya (maple),
Kuri (chestnut), Ha (alder), Kaba
(birch), Katsura, Ho, O'Kowa, Yas'u,
Keaki,

Keaki, Kashi, Ji'su, Kusunoki, Kuragaki &c: whether in the rough cut or dressed, per 100 Koku, 152 Yen.

The Koku measures ten cubic feet English or 120 feet American timber measure of one inch thickness. As very little timber is exported from Yokohama and Nagasaki and their values at those places are uncertain it was thought advisable that timber exported from those places should pay an ad valorem duty as at present.

I have to request that Your Excellencies will signify Your approval of the above arrangement that I may announce it to the

Consuls

Consuls of the U.S. at the various ports: and that you will communicate it to the Governors of the open ports.

With Respect and Esteem.

(Sgd) R. Van Valkenburgh.

Minister Resident of the United States

Enclosure No 1 with duplicate No 9 Batavia Jan 27 '57

Letter from H. J. Kunst to the Europeans in Japan on the subject of the Treaty

(Copy translation)

To

His Excellency

R. H. VanValkenburgh

Minister Resident of the

United States of America

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th January 1867. For the purpose of regulating according to the 2d article of the new Convention the export duties on Timber we appointed Oguri Kodzuke no kami Governor of Treasury, Ino Shuzen no Kami Governor for Foreign Affairs and Sinds Shuzen, Acting Governor of Hakodate. According to your request these three officers conferred with the British Minister on the subject and submitted the result of the conference to us, which

which compared with your letter we find there is no difference of opinion and hence we intend to adhere of this agreement. As however Hakodate is quite far from here and in winter, owing to snow the communication is often interrupted it is desirable that the amended duties take effect from the 1st of March 1867 which we have to state in reply

With respect and esteem

on the 19th Days of the 12th month of the 2nd year of Ke O.

(24th January 1867)

(Signed) Inouye Kawatei no Kami

Naba Tsino no Kami

Matsudaira Ino no Kami

RECEIVED
APR 19 1867

Mr. Whitney

No. 10. Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo February 4 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation was on the 12th day of January last, concluded between His Majesty the King of Denmark and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan.

I enclose (No 1) a copy of a communication sent me by D. de Graeff Van Polsbroeck Esq. H. N. his Political agent and Consul General in Japan, who acted on the part

No 1

Hon W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

the last and in behalf of the
No 2 King of Denmark: and (No 2)
a copy of an official notification
received by me from the Georgia
both of which enclosures
announce the conclusion of
the treaty)

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your most obedient servant

R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

Encl

Copy

Yedo. 12 January 1867

Yi,

I have the honor to inform you that I succeeded this day to conclude a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between His Majesty the King of Denmark and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan

I have the honor to be,

Yi,

Your most obedient humble servant

signed D de Graeff Van Polsbroek
H. N. M's Political Agent
and Consul General in Japan

To

His Excellency
Genl R. B. Van Valkenburgh
U. S. Minister Resident
in Japan

Translation

To His Excellency
R. B. VanValkenburgh
Minister Resident of the
United States.

We have the honor
to inform you that we concluded
the Treaty with Denmark.
With respect and regard
29th of 12th Month
2d year of Kai on.
(Feby. 3d 1867)
Signed
Ino ue yi Kawatsi no Kami
Inaba Mino no Kami
Natsudaira Ino no Kami
Ogasawara Iki no Kami

RECEIVED
APR 19 1867

No 116 Legation of the United States

Yedo Feby 19 1867.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that the Japanese Government has appointed Commissioners to proceed to the United States for the special purpose of purchasing from the United States Government if possible some ships of war, as mentioned in my despatch No 43 under date of Sept 29. 1866 and also No. 45 dated Oct 4. 1866.

Should the United States Government not be able to furnish them with what they desire, then their purpose is to purchase if possible of private

Hon W.H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

them. I trust the impressions they get of the prosperity of our Country through this Embassy on its return may induce them to make more rapid progress in civilization. They purpose remaining in the United States about three months and are desirous of seeing the Navy Yards, Arsenals, Foundries, Machine shops &c. and in fact learning as much as possible in that brief period.

Enclosed (No 1) I send copy of No 1
translation of their appointment by the Tycoon. The red seal being his official signature. Enclosure (No 2) is copy translation of a letter No 2
of the Gorojo or Minister for Foreign affairs to the Secretary of State. defining their powers. (No 3) is copy No 3.

of

private individuals, or procure such vessels to be constructed in the United States. The Japanese Officials have verbally requested me to ask for these Commissioners the kind attention of the United States Government and also that some competent Naval Officer or other person may be assigned with whom they may consult and advise. They are entirely ignorant of our manner of doing business and take no foreigner with them, relying upon the assistance of our Government in such business as they may find it necessary to transact.

The Japanese feel most friendly towards our people and are very much inclined, I think, to rely upon the advice received from them

them. I trust the impressions they get of the prosperity of our Country through this Embassy on its return may induce them to make more rapid progress in civilization. They purpose remaining in the United States about three months and on decision of seeing the Navy Yards, Arsenals, Foundries, Machine shops &c. and in fact learning as much as possible in that brief period.

Enclosure (No 1) I send copy of No 1
translation of their appointment by the Tycoon. The red seal being his official signature. Enclosure
(No 2) is copy translation of a letter No 2
of the Gorogio or Minister for Foreign affairs to the Secretary of State, defining their powers. (No 3) is copy No 3

of

of translation of a Ferree issued by the Govrs to them, authorizing the settlement of some accounts & claims existing between the Japanese Government and Hon. R. H. Brown, late Minister Resident of the United States in Japan. Enclosure No 4 (No 4) is copy translation of the names of the Commissioners and their suite, Nos and (No 5) a copy of the translation of a letter from the Govrs to me announcing the appointment of the Commissioners.

Ono Zumogoro, the first Commissioner, was formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy and in such capacity visited San Francisco in 1858. He was afterwards promoted to be Captain and has since been again promoted to a position in the Finance Department

a

a civil office. He is charged generally with the receipt and disbursement of a portion of the funds and is called by them a Commissioner of Finance.

Matsumoto Junjiro was a low officer in the Embassy which visited the United States some years ago. has since been promoted and is now at the head of the educational bureau in Japan.

Sekiguchi Shinpatchi, one of the interpreters was some years ago in France with Japanese Officers who were sent there by this Government but since my residence in Yedo, at my request, he has been attached to this Legation as Japanese interpreter.

Neither

neither of the Commissioners are of high rank, but are about the average, in intellect and ability, of the official class.

They carry with them the originals as well as copies of the translation of Enclosures Nos. 1. 2. & 3. and also a duplicate of this dispatch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Very Respectfully

Your obedient servant

W. W. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident.

(Copy Translation)

To Ano Tonoyoro and
Matsmoto Sadiyu

You are appointed to proceed
to the United States, and invested
with Full Power to Negotiate
with the Same Government—

Dated this twelfth day
of the first Month of the third
Year of Kaino—
(February 16th 1867)

Red Seal
of the
Tycoon

To The Honorable
R. B. VanValkenburgh
Minister Resident of the
United States of America

&c. &c. &c.

We have the honor to inform you that Messrs Ono Tomogoro and Matsumoto Jurigen have been appointed to proceed to the United States for the purpose of procuring ships of war etc. from the same government and also invested with the full power to settle with Mr. R. H. Pruyn, late U. S. minister, and receive from him the balance due to our Government for account of moneys paid to him for the construction of ships of war and other purposes.

And we therefore request that

You

You will be pleased to understand
the above and communicate it to
Your Government.

With respect and Consideration
The 12th day of the 1st month
of 3rd Year of Kei.an.
(16th February 1867)
(Signed)

Inoueye Kawatsi no Kami
Inaba Mino no Kami
Matsdaira Iwo no Kami
Agasawara Iki no Kami

(Copy Translation)

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State of the

United States of America

We have the honor to inform You that His Majesty The Tycoon has appointed Mess^rs Ono Tomogoro and Matsumoto Sadajiro Commissioners to proceed to the United States for the Special Purpose of procuring from that Government, Ships of War, Munitions &c and for all other Purposes in this Connection, and We therefore request that You will be pleased to extend to them all Courtesy and facilities in the Execution of their duty and to give Credence to all their Statements —

Dated this Twelfth day of

the

First Month of the Third Year
Kaiwo —
(February 16th 1867)

Inoye Kawabi no Kami

Enabe Mimo no Kami

Matsudaira Suruga no Kami

Ogasawara Ike no Kami

Suzuki

(Copy Translation)

To Messrs Aoe Tomogoro and
Matsmoto Sadiyu -

You or either of you are hereby appointed to proceed to the United States as the Commissioners of the Japanese Government and there to settle with the Honorable R. H. Pruyn, late United States Minister to Japan, and to receive from him the balance due to the Japanese Government on account of Monies paid to him for the Construction of Ships of War and other purposes, giving receipts therefor - And we hereby give you full power and authority in the premises -

Dated this twelfth day of the first Month of the third Year Kaiwo -

(February 16 1867) Shoye Kawatsi No Kami

Enaba Mimo No Kami

Matsudaira Suruo No Kami

Ogasawara Ike No Kami

(Copy Translation)

The Names of the Members of the Mission to the United States —

1st Commissioner Ono Tomogoro
with a Servant —

2nd do Matsmoto Sudiyu
with a Servant —

Secretary Fukusawa Ukitchy —

Interpreters { Tsudah Senya
Sekseg Shimpatchi

Paymaster Ginno Sinnodio

1st Lieutenant in the Navy - Ogasawara Kenzo

2d do do - Imata Haisaku

The latter two are Concerning to the Mission Beside the purpose of Studying there —

Eight Officers
Two Servants —

Ten Persons in all ——

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1867

Duplicate

No. 11. Legation of the United States
Yedo February 19 1867.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that the Japanese Government has appointed two Commissioners to proceed to the United States for the special purpose of purchasing from the United States Government, if possible, some ships of war, as mentioned in my despatch No. 43 under date of Sept. 29 1866, and also No 45 dated Oct 4 1866.

Should the United States Government not be able to furnish them with what they desire, then they

Hon W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

their purpose is to purchase, if possible, of private individuals, or procure such vessels to be constructed in the United States. The Japanese officials here have verbally requested me to ask, of these Commissioners, the kind attention of the United States Government and also that some competent Naval officer or other person may be assigned with whom they may consult and advise.

They are entirely ignorant of our manner of doing business and take no foreigner with them relying upon the assistance of our Government in such business as they may find it necessary to transact.

The Japanese feel most friendly towards our people and are very much inclined, I think, to rely upon the

advice

advice accruing from them. I trust the impressions they get of the prosperity of our Country through this Embassy, on its return, may induce them to make more rapid progress in civilization. They propose remaining in the United States about three months and are desirous of seeing the Navy Yards, Arsenals, Foundries, Machine Shops &c. and, in fact, learning as much as possible in that brief period.

Enclosed (No 1) I send copy of translation of their appointment by the Tycoon. The red seal being his official signature. Enclosure (No 2) is copy translation of a letter of the Gorogio, or Ministers for Foreign affairs, to the Secretary of State, defining their powers. (Omit) (No 3) is copy of translation of

No 1

No 2

No 3

of a power issued by the Mikado to them, authorizing the settlement of some accounts they claim existing between the Japanese Government and Hon. R. H. Pruyn, late Minister & Resident of the United States in Japan./

No 4 Enclosure (no 4) is copy translation of the names of the Commissioners and

No 5 their suite, and (no 5) a copy of the translation of a letter from the Mikado to me, announcing the appointment of the Commissioners.

Oko Tomoyoro, the first Commissioner, was formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy and in such capacity visited San Francisco in 1858. He was afterwards promoted to be Captain and has since been again promoted to a position in the Finance department, a civil office: He is charged

Emmalop

generally with the receipt and disbursement of a portion of the funds and is called by them a Commissioner of Finance.

Matsuoto Jiriyu was a low officer in the Embassy which visited the United States some years ago. has since been promoted and is now at the head of the Educational bureau in Japan.

Sekiguchi Shinpatchi, one of the interpreters was some years ago in France with Japanese Officers who were sent there by this Government, but since my residence in Yedo, at my request, he has been attached to this Legation as Japanese interpreter.

Neither of the Commissioners are of high rank, but are about the average, in intellect and ability of

of the official class.

They carry with them the originals, as well as copies of the translation of Enclosures Nos 1. 2. and 3 and also a duplicate of this dispatch

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Respectfully

Your obedient Servant

W. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

(Copy Translation)

To Ono Tomogoro and
Matsumoto Sadajiro

You are appointed to proceed
to the United States and minister with
full powers to negotiate with the
same Government

Dated this 12th day of the 1st month
of the 3rd year of Kaiou
(February 16 1867.)

Red Seal
of The
Tycoon

(Copy Translation)

To The Honorable
The Secretary of State of the
United States of America.

We have the honor to
inform you that His Majesty, the
Tycoon, has appointed Messrs. Ono
Tomigoro and Matsumoto Jindayu,
Commissioners to proceed to the
United States for the special purpose
of procuring from that Government
ships of war, munitions of war, and
for all other purposes in this con-
nection, and we therefore request
that you will be pleased to
extend to them all courtesies and
facilities in the execution of
their duty and to give credence
to

to all their statement.

Dated this 12th day of the first month
of the 3d year of Kaiou
(February 16 1867.)

(Signed) Inouye Kawatsi no Kami
Inaba Mino no Kami
Matsdaira Tono no Kami
Ogasawara Iki no Kami

(Copy Translation)

To Messrs Ono Tomogoro and
Matsumoto Juriyu.

You or either of you are hereby appointed to proceed to the United States as the Commissioners of the Japanese Government and there to settle with the Honorable R. H. Pruyn, late United States Minister to Japan and to receive from him the balance due to the Japanese Government for account of monies paid to him for the Construction of ships of war and other purposes, giving receipts therefor

And we hereby give you full power and authority in the premises

Dated this 12th Day of the 8th month

of

of the 3rd year of Kanon.
(Feby 16 1867.)

Repair

Inuneye Kawatsi no Kami
Inaba Mino no Kami
Matsudaira Suwo no Kami
Ogasawara Iki no Kami

(Copy Translation)

The names of the members of the Mission to the United States.

1st Commissioner. Ono Tomozoro

with a servant

2d do Matsumoto Jiriyu

with a servant

Secretary Fukusawa Ukichy

Interpreters { Tsudah Senya
Seky Shimpatchi

Pay master Ginno Sawada

1st Lieutenant in the Navy - Osasawara Kenzo

2d " " Iwata Haizaku

The latter two are concerning to the mission beside the purpose of studying there.

Eight Officers

Two servants

Ten persons in all

(Copy)

To the Honorable

R. B. VanValkenburgh

Minister Resident of the

United States of America

&c &c &c

We have the honor to inform you that Messrs. Ono Tomozoo and Matsumoto Juniyu have been appointed to proceed to the United States for the purpose of procuring ships of war, etc. from the same government and also invested with the full power to settle with Mr. R. H. Bruyn, late U. S. Minister, and receive from him ~~the~~ the balance due to our Government for account of moneys paid to him for the construction of ships of war and other purposes.

And we therefore request that

You

You will be pleased to understand the above and communicate it to your Government.

With respect and Consideration.

the 12th day of the 1st Month
of 3rd Year of Kaiou
(16 February 1867)

(Signed)

Inouye Kawatsi no Kami
Naba Tsino no Kami
Matsdaira Sono no Kami
Ogasawara. Iki no Kami

you will be pleased to understand the above and communicate it to your Government.

With respect and Consideration,

the 12th day of the 1st month
of 3rd year of Kaiou
(16 February 1867)

(Signed)

Iwakura Kawatari no Kami
Iwaba Tsuno no Kami
Matsudaira Jouo no Kami
Ogasawara Iki no Kami

Private

Consular

Japan

Yokohama

DEPT OF STATE
RECEIVED MAY 6 1867

Yedo. July 20 1867

Hon. H. Seward
Secy of State - Washington

Sir -

During the terrible fire which occurred
Nagasaki on the 26th Ult. and in which the
American Consulate was destroyed, with the Books and
Mr. Col. Geo S. Fisher, then U.S. Consul at Kanagawa
suffered severe losses by the destruction of his furniture
Clothing &c - His losses must have been
very heavy for him, and I hope if it is in
accordance with precedents or the policy of the
Government, that he may receive remuneration
from the Govt.

I am Very Respy Yours

D. B. Vanvalkenburgh

Mr. Chilton

RECEIVED
APR 19 1867

No. 12. Legation of the United States

Yedo February 21 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith translations of letters received from the Gorogio, as follows:

Enclosure No 1, Inviting the Foreign Representatives to an audience with the Tycoon at his Castle in Osaca. Encl No 1

Enclosure No 2, announcing the investiture of his Majesty the Tycoon with the title of Sei i Dai Shogun, at Kioto (Miaco) on the 10th of January last No 2

Enclosure

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

No 3 Enclosure No 3. announcing the death of the Mikado on the 3rd instant. He died at Kioto of the small pox. He was about thirty Seven years of age and is succeeded by his son, about sixteen years of age.

No 4 Enclosure No 4. announcing the appointment by the Tycoon of his brother Tokugawa Nicutoo Tayu to proceed to France and be present at the opening of the International Exhibition at Paris. He sailed for Paris on the French Mail Steamer of the 15th instant

No 5. Enclosure No 5. announcing

the

the postponement of the audience with the Tycoon. This postponement is in consequence of the death of the Mikado: the Tycoon and Court being in mourning for fifty days. but I am informed by those of the Governor for Foreign affairs that the invitation will be renewed in about two months.

I am yet unable to form an opinion with any degree of accuracy on the bearing of these several events but believe that their effects will be in a direction in harmony with our interests

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very Respfly Your obedient servant

R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

In Japan

Yedo February 21 1867

R. B. VanValkenburgh
Minister Resident

No. 12

Five Enclosures

Received.

Transmits Translations
of letters from the
Tycoon.

copy

To His Excellency A. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of the
United States of America
&c &c &c

On entering upon the charge
of his Government H.M. the Tycoon
intended to grant for an audience,
but an important matter prevents
him at present from returning to
his Castle in this City. - The
official reception will have to take
place in the Castle at Osacca; and
it is therefore desirable, that the
Foreign Ministers after consulting
each other, will proceed to that
City for that purpose.

The Governor for Foreign affairs
Ikkahara.

Ishihara Tajimanokami, Shibata Hingo
nokami; Kawakatsi Omi nokami
and Mukoyama Hayato nokami have
been authorized fully to confer
with You in regard to the date and
all that may relate to this official
reception.-

With respect and esteem

The 2nd day of the 12th month of
the 2nd year of Kell. (7th January 1869).

Signed Inouye Kawatsi no kami

Iraba Minonokami

Matsudaira Sunonokami.

Copy

To His Excellency A. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of the United States
of America

&c. &c. &c.

We have to inform your
Excellency that on the 5th instant
(10th January 1871) at Kioto His Majesty
the Tycoon received the title of
Seii Dai Shogun Generalissimo
(Chief Executive)

With respect and esteem
The 14th day of the 12th month of
the 2d Year of Kell (19. January 1871.

Signed Shomye Kanatsi no kami
Inaba Minonokami
Matidaira Sumonokami

Copy

To His Excellency R. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of the
United States of America
&c. &c. &c.

We regret to have to inform
your Excellency that our Emperor
(the Mikado) died on the 29th day
of the 12th month of last year
(the 3rd February 1867).

With respect and esteem
the 5th day of the 1st month of the
3rd year of Kei (9th February 1867).

Signed Iwamuye Kawatsi no kami
Inaba Minono kami
Matsdaira Sumono kami
Ogasawara Iki no kami.

A.

Copy

To His Excellency
C. M. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of the
United States of America
&c. &c. &c

We have the honor to inform
your Excellency, that in compliance
with a desire expressed on behalf
of the French Government, that our
Nobility, like that of other Countries,
should be represented on the
occasion of the opening of the
International Exhibition at Paris,
His Majesty the Tycoon has re-
solved upon sending His Highness
Tokugawa Mimbou Taiyu his
Youngest brother to the Capital

of

of France.

Stated with respect and esteem
the 5th day of the 1st month of
the 3rd Year of Kell (February 9 1867).

Signed Inomiye Kawatie notami
Arata Minonotami
Matsdaira Surunotami
Ogasawara Minotami.

To His Excellency

R. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of the

United States of America

&c. &c. &c.

We have to inform your Excellency that the time for your audience of His Majesty the Tycoon at Osacca will necessarily have to be postponed, as recently explained to you by the Foreign Office. However, as soon as the date shall have been fixed, it will be communicated to you, which we request your Excellency to take into consideration.

Dated this 18th day of September

and

and entered

On the 10th day of the 1st
month of the 35th year of Kell.
(February 14th 1867)

Signed. Iromuye Kawatsi no Kami

Iraba Minonokami

Matsdaira Sumonokami

Yosawara Minokami.

Mr Walker

Time 6 P.M.

Office U. S. Military Telegraph,

Telegram received at WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington D. C. Mch 2 1867

From Legation U S in Japan

Yeddo. Feb 22 1867

To Hon Wm H Seward

Secy State

Two Commissioners and Suite appointed by Tycoon leave on Colorada for Washington on business mentioned in my dispatch number forty three (43) The Mikado died February third (3d)

P Bton Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

26 allg 1866 call

Time 6 P.M.

Office U. S. Military Telegraph,

Telegram received at WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C. 2nd 1867

From San Francisco Cal 1867

To Secretary of State

Sir. Japanese Commissioners have
Will first. They desire that an
Officer meet them in New York
Advise by mail.

Respectfully
Geo F. Seward

19 Pd 885

Time 8 PM

Office U. S. Military Telegraph,

Telegram received at **WAR DEPARTMENT,**

Washington, D. C. Mch 20 186 7

From San Francisco 11, 186

To Hon Wm H Seward

Secy State

The Japanese Commissioners

left arrived today per

Colorada Safely and in

good health

Chas Wolcott

Brooks Japanese

Commercial

14 of 68 4 Coll

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1867

No 14.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo March 15. 1867.

Sir,

About one year has now elapsed since the payment by the Japanese Government of the third instalment of the Simonoseki indemnity, as provided by the Convention of the 22d October 1864.

The remaining three instalments are all past due - and no steps have as yet been taken, either to provide for the same, or to carry out the provisions of the Agreement of November 1865 between the Treaty Powers and Japan by preparing for the opening of the ports of Hiogo

The Honorable W H Seward.
Secretary of State.

and

and Osaca on the first of January next.

In compliance with the instructions contained in Your despatch N° 21. under date of July 18. 1866, - and upon Consultation with my Colleagues the Representatives of England. France and the Netherlands, we came to the unanimous conclusion to no longer defer the demand for prompt payment of the remainder of that indemnity, and consequently on the 7th instant. I forwarded to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs a communication, a copy of which is herewith enclosed marked N°1. N°1.

My Colleagues Severally made a like request, urging the payment of one third of the Amount on the 15th of May - and the remainder in

two instalments thereafter on the 15th. August and the 15th November.

To this Communication I have as yet received no answer.

Since the death of the Tycoon in August or September last, there have been no active movements in the field. The recent death of the Mikado has been the occasion of another armistice, but I am informed by a Government Foreign affairs, that as soon as the days of mourning are passed, which will be in the early part of April, hostilities will be renewed.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
your most Obedient Servant
R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident.

No 14.

1 Enclosure

Received.

In relation to the balance
of the Simonoseki indemnity
and instructions to be observed.

Copy.

No 18.

Copy

US Legation in Japan.
Yedo. March 7. 1867.

To

Their Excellencies
the Ministers of Foreign affairs
&. &. &.

Yedo.

About one year has now elapsed since the payment by the japanese Government of the third instalment of the Simonoseki indemnity.

The Government of the United States has not by any act or word consented to the postponement of the remaining payments according to the terms of the Convention. but desiring in common with my Colleagues the Representatives of England France and Holland to give proof to the Japanese Government of the

friendship and consideration of our respective Governments, and having been informed of the financial and other embarassments of your Government, I have not urged the fulfilment of the obligation.

I cannot consent longer to postpone the request for payment of the remainder of this just & indebtedness.

Duty to the Government which I represent requiring that I should present this matter in Concert with my Colleagues whose Governments are also interested therein - and to urge that Your Excellencies will fulfil the engagements made by the Japanese Government by the prompt payment of the remaining instalments.

I shall therefore expect that the

the first of those instalments will be paid on the 15th day of May next, the second in three and the third in Six months thereafter.

With respect and esteem.

Signed R B Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of the

United States in Japan.

Enclosure No. 1
with dispatch No. 14
dated Jeddo March 15. 1867.

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1867

No 15.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. March 18. 1867.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. Copy of a letter from Mr Adams our Minister in London, acknowledging receipt of the remittance of £2673.12.2. Sterling. - His letter is in reply to mine, a copy of which formed Enclosure No 6 of my despatch No 53 of the 28th October last.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable W. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Legation of the United States
London 27 December 1866.

Sir.

I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 26th October, - and of the first of a Bill of Exchange for £ 2673. 12. 2. - at Six months, drawn in my favor by the Oriental Bank at Yokohama on the Union Bank London; which I shall place in proper course of collection, on account of the Foreign Department of the Government of the United States, as heretofore directed in former cases.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Signed Charles Francis Adams.

A B Van Valkenburgh Esquire
Minister Resident of the United States
Yedo.

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1867

Mr Clifton

Mr Spencer to me
Letter delivered
May 26th. R.S.C.

U.S. Legation in Japan

Yedo March 24. 1867

Sir —

At the request of the Gorogio, I forward a letter from them, to Ono Tomogoro, Junior Commissioner of the Japanese Embassy now in the United States. Which they desire shall be forwarded to him —

Also a letter to Matsmoto Sudziyu the Second Commissioner — Enclosed to the Interpreters —

I have the honor to be
Your obd.t Servt
R. Brandt Pruyn

Hon. W.m H. Seward
Sec.y of State
Washington —

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1867

Mr. Chatterton

No. 16

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. April 1. 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1 my account for Salary for the quarter ending the 31st Ultimo, and to inform you that owing to the extremely favorable rate of exchange the cost of negotiation & Sale of my draft on London only amounted to $4.19; which amount I shall pass to the debit of the Department in some future account. No 1

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
R. J. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable W. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1867

Mr. Schelton

No. 17.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. April 1. 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account for Salary for the quarter ending the 31st Ultimo: and to inform you, that owing to the extremely favorable rate of exchange the cost of negotiation or sale of my draft on London only amounted to $1.44, which amount I shall pass to the debit of the Department in some future account.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

A. L. Portman.

The Honorable W. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Mr. Chilton

No. 18.

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1867

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. April 1. 1867.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account of Contingent Expenses of this Legation for the quarter ending the 31st March 1867 showing balance in my hands this day of $259.35/.

No 1

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.
R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable W. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

25. June Mr Dulles Yeddo

No 19.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. April 12. 1867.

Sir.

I have the honor
to acknowledge the receipt of
your several despatches No 1.
to No 9. dated the 28th January last
inclusive.-

I have the honor to be. Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Most Obedient Servant

R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Rec 25 June

№ 20.

Mr Gilbert

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. April 20th 1867.

Sir,

In my despatch № 12 of the 21st February last, I transmitted translation of an invitation on behalf of His Majesty the Tycoon to an audience at his Castle in Osacca. and also (Enclosure № 5 of that despatch) translation of a letter from the Gorojio, announcing the postponement of the audience in consequence of the death of the Mikado, which took place shortly after the invitation had been issued.

Similar invitations and announcements had been made to

The Honorable Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

the

the Representatives of England, France and the Netherlands.

When however towards the expiration of the period of mourning for the late Mikado, there was no indication of a renewal of the invitation to an audience; and deeming it desirable, in concert with my Colleagues, that all uncertainty in relation to the approaching opening of the Ports and Cities to foreign trade and residence according to the Treaties and existing agreements, should be removed as speedily as possible, I addressed a letter to the Gorojo on that subject, copy of which I now have the honor to transmit

No 1. Enclosure No 1. -

No 2. I also transmit No 2 copy of a despatch from the Gorojo, in reply

forming

forming me that the Tycoon will grant me an official audience in the early part of next month.

Rear Admiral Bell arrived here a few days ago in the Flagship Hartford, but as the Machinery of that Ship requires slight repairs, she will be obliged to remain here for some few days at least. In order therefore to reach Osacca at the time appointed, I shall leave in the Shenandoah on the 25 or 26th instant, accompanied by the Steamer Wyoming also at present on this station.

I transmit N°3 copy of my letter to the Tycoon announcing my approaching departure.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant.

R. H. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident in Japan.

R B Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident

No 20.

3 Enclosures

Received.

temporary transfer of
the Legation from Lisbon
to Lucca

No 29.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. March 30. 1867.

To

Their Excellencies
the Ministers of Foreign affairs
&. &. &.
Yedo

The time is rapidly
approaching when the Cities of Osacca
and Yedo. and the ports of Hiogo
and Neee Gata are to be opened
to foreign Commerce and trade,
according to the agreement made
by the Treaty Powers with the
Government of Japan.

Arrangements preparatory
thereto are necessary to be made.
especially at the port of Hiogo
and Osacca. But nine months

now.

now intervene; and Your Excellencies must be aware that at least that time will be necessary to make those arrangements, and to give such notice as would be requisite for the faithful carrying out of the stipulations.

The Undersigned is therefore desirous of visiting Hiogo and Osacca, to enable him by personal observation more intelligibly to enter into the adoption of such regulations as may be necessary upon the opening of those places; and having consulted with his Colleagues will as soon as is practicable, proceed to Osacca there to discuss with the Government of the Tycoon

such necessary provisions and
regulations.

With respect and esteem
Signed R V Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of the
United States in Japan.

Enclosure No. 1
with dispatch No 20
dated Jeddo. April 20, 1867.

Copy

To His Excellency
A. Van Valkenburgh.
Minister Resident of the
United States of America
&. &. &

We have to State to your Excellency that while we wrote to You in the last Year to mention hereafter the time for the audience to Dyoon at the Castle in Yacca. in consequence of the funeral mourning; it has been now informed from Kioto that the audience will positively take place in the beginning of the next month. This is for the purpose of make closer the Treaty of peace and to extend the friendship between two Nations.

Rated with respect and

esteem

esteem. the 8th day of the 3rd
month of the 3rd year of Cay. Au
(12 April 1867) Signed/ Inowonye Kawatinokau
Matsudaira Sawmotami
Ogasawara Mimokami

Jap

No 34

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo April 23. 1867

To

Their Excellencies

the Ministers for Foreign Affairs

&c. &c. &c.

Yedo.

I have the honor to inform your Excellencies of the arrival of the US Steamers Shenandoah and Wyoming at this anchorage — and that I purpose to proceed with those vessels to Osacca, leaving here about the 28th. instant.

With respect and esteem

Signed A B Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of the United States

in Japan.

Rec 25. June.

No 21.

Mr Fulton

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo April 24th 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You of the arrival of Mr de Brandt as His Prussian Majesty's Chargé d'affaires in Japan.-

I transmit No 1. copy of his letter to me and No 2. copy of my reply.- No 1 No 2

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most obedient Servant

W Burlingame

Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable W H Seward.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Yedo. le 20 Avril 1867

Monsieur le Ministre

Le Roi, mon auguste Souverain, ayant daigné me nommer son chargé d'affaires auprès du Gouvernement du Taicoun, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que je viens d'arriver dans cette ville et de remettre mes lettres de créance aux Ministres des affaires Etrangères.

En me félicitant des rapports que je suis appelé à entretenir avec vous Monsieur, je vous prie de croire que je serai toujours mon

A Monsieur
Monsieur le Général Van Valkenburgh
Ministre Résident des Etats Unis
de l'Amérique. possible

possible pour les rendre semblables
aux relations d'Amitié et de bonne
entente qui existent si heureusement
entre nos deux Gouvernements respectifs.

Je saisis cette occasion Monsieur,
pour vous prier d'agréer les
assurances de la haute considération
avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être

Monsieur le Ministre

Votre très humble et très Obéissant Serv

Signé M. de Raindt.

No 33.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. April 24. 1867.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter dated the 20th. instant, informing me of your arival as His Prussian Majesty's Charge d'affaires for Japan.-

While congratulating you upon your return to this Country, I beg to tender you the assurance that I shall be much pleased to do all in my power in order to render our personal and official intercourse in all respects conformable

M. de Brandt Esq.
H.B.M.: Charge d'affaires
in Japan

6.

to those amicable relations, which
have invariably subsisted between
our respective Governments.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Signed/ R B Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.-

No 22. A Clubs

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1867

Legation of the United States in Japan

Osacca. May 6. 1867.

Sir,

As stated in my despatch No 20 of this series. I proceeded to this City in the Steamer Shenandoah, under the command of Captain Goldsborough, not on the 25th. or 26th, as first intended, but on the 29th. Ultimo, - and arrived here in the afternoon of the 1st. instant.

This brief delay was occasioned partly by my desire to await the arrival of the Mailsteamer Colorado, by which I

The Honorable Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

hoped

hoped to receive despatches from you
and perhaps further instructions for
my guidance; but I also deemed
it of importance, in view of the
peculiarities of this people, to
fully ascertain the policy of this
Government, in regard to the
faithful observance of the Treaty,
and the Subsequent agreements in
Connection therewith, previous to my
departure for this place; - and when
I felt convinced of the Sincerity of
their repeated assurances, that Hiogo and
a port on the West Coast, and
also the Cities of Yedo and Hiacca
would be opened without fail to
American trade and residence on the
1st January next, I left Yedo with
my mind much relieved, only
to receive here the Confirmation of
the Success of my Negotiations with
the Government at Yedo.

From Enclosure N° 2. of my despatch N° 20. (Copy of the Gorojio's letter to me) You will have perceived, that the Tycoon was prepared to grant me an official audience in the early part of this month. - I judged, that my arrival here at an earlier day might perhaps be somewhat embarrassing to him; and that at all events, in view of the non expiration of the period of mourning for the late Mikado. my appearance at precisely the appointed date, would be accepted as an act of courtesy on my part. - It affords me much pleasure to say, that I received the assurance, that of such it has been duly appreciated.

The English and Dutch Representatives however left Yedo as early as the 15th, and the French

Minister

Minister on the 23d Ultimo; yet it was not until the 2nd instant that they were officially received by the Tycoon.

At 7 o' clock in the morning of that day, I received a visit from a Governor for Foreign affairs, bidding me welcome to Hacca in the name of the Tycoon. and assuring me in behalf of his Government that all the preparations for my reception had been completed.

It was accordingly agreed, that I should proceed to the temporary Legation building during the forenoon.

At 10 o' clock the Shenandoah fired the National Salute, which was returned gun for gun from the Hacca fort; - and at half past 10 o' clock precisely, I left the

Ship

Ship with my Staff, and also accompanied by Officers of both the Shenandoah and Wyoming, with an escort of forty Marines and seventy Bluejackets from those two Ships.

As I passed the fort at the entrance of the Pacca river, I received a Salute, which was duly acknowledged by the Shenandoah.-

As yet the City was not in sight, only the Castle, which stands on an eminence, and a pagoda in its Vicinity showed me the extreme boundary at about six miles inland. Hundreds of small coasting junks and boats came crowding up the river, and greatly enlivened the Scene, which otherwise, owing to the level Nature of

the

the Country. and its rather Sterile
aspect, afforded no indication whatever
of the approach to the large
City, enjoying the reputation of
being the Commercial Metropolis
of Japan.

As we proceeded, Squads
of Tycoon's infantry marched
along with us on both banks
of the river; this was a
guard of honor, and also for
the purpose of preventing evil intentioned
persons, if such there were, from
throwing Stones at the boats. - At
about two miles up this river,
where the City may be said
first to present itself, the boats
were requested to halt, and the
same Governor for Foreign affairs,
who had visited me in the
morning, invited me to come
aboard

onboard a large Government boat, where refreshments had been provided.-

We were delayed here only a few moments, and then resumed our progress in the same order of procession, passing under several bridges, until we came through thoroughfares crowded with most orderly people to the official landingplace at the foot of the Castle.

From this landingplace a walk of about one mile, through streets lined on either side by Japanese Soldiers, took us to the quarters prepared for us;- and this temporary Legation building, furnished with tables, chairs and all other conveniences it certainly as comfortable, as could possibly be provided, when it is taken into

into consideration, that such articles of furniture are not used by this people, but were mostly purchased at Yokohama, and thence forwarded to this place.-

The American, English and Dutch Legation buildings are all situated in close proximity on the same street, - and the French Minister occupies barracks at a distance of about one mile from this Legation street.

I must not omit to state here, that all the arrangements in connection with my official landing were superintended by Captain Goldsborough himself, and that high praise is due therefor to that excellent officer.

I had scarcely taken possession of my quarters and hoisted

hoisted the flag on the staff that had been provided, when I was visited by Takeura Ega no kami the Senior Gorojo and Minister for Foreign affairs, - and his Colleague Ofasawara Iki no kami, who came again to bid me welcome in the name of the Tycoon and to interchange the customary Compliments on great occasions. - They showed themselves highly pleased, when I expressed my Satisfaction at the accommodation that had been provided for me; - and it was then arranged, that I should have my private audience with His Majesty the Tycoon, as previously agreed upon at Yedo, on the next day; - and my official audience, for the purpose of delivering my letters of credence, on the day following. -

At.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day (the 3rd instant) I accordingly proceeded to the Castle, accompanied by Mr Portman, Col Lumsey my private Secretary; Captain Goldsborough, Lt Com Carpenter Commanding the Wyoming and Surgeon Rhoads of the Shenandoah, preceded by the Flag and a Color guard of Marines, and followed by Several Companies of Japanese infantry.

The Gorojos, Governors for Foreign affairs and other high functionaries received me at the entrance to the Castle, and led me through various long galleries, with the beating of drums and the presentation of arms by the Tycoon's body guard; first into a large anteroom, where tea was

offered

offered, and then to the reception hall. - After waiting a few moments, the Tycoon made his appearance, accompanied by one Swordbearer only. The Ceremony of introduction was performed through the Senior Gorojio, and then the Tycoon opened the Conference.

I should mention here, that the young interpreter, who, on the occasion of the visit of the Japanese Embassy to the Unitedstates in 1860, enjoyed such vast popularity under the name of Tommy, though holding an Army appointment as Captain of Engineers, now acted again in his former capacity between the Tycoon and me ; and as not only myself but also the officers who accompany me must

necessarily

necessarily to some extent be the guests of the Japanese Government during our brief Stay at Olacca, the presence on this important occasion of this young interpeter, whose American predilections have ever been undisguised, may fairly be considered as a reminder, that the liberal hospitality, of which that Embassy were the recipients, is still held in pleasing remembrance here, — and further as a Suggestion, that I must not hesitate to accept for myself and the officers of my Suite of such hospitality as this Country affords; — and I have therfore accepted it as frankly as it was courteously tendered. —

His Majesty the Tycoon is thirty one years of age and of extremely

extremely prepossessing appearance. - There is that about him which stamps him as a Gentleman; such simple dignity and such an air of perfect breeding, only equalled by his intelligence, which is as superior as it is unassuming. Our Conversation ran principally on our Army and Navy Matters; and the manner in which it was conducted on his part showed, that he was well conversant with the Subject. -

You will no doubt recollect, that on former occasions the Foreign Representative was not allowed to behold the face of the Tycoon. - For about five years the Tycoon had granted no official audience to any Representative whomsoever. - The present friendly audience, in which I not only

met

met the Tycoon face to face, but was seated at his right hand was a fair indication of the wonderful progress, that has been made in our intercourse with this people; but even this, it strikes me cannot be compared, viewed in the light of progress, with the extremely handsome entertainment that followed.

The friendly interview lasted about one hour, after which we were conducted to an Anteroom for a few moments, and then to the banquet hall, where the Tycoon made his reappearance, taking the head of the table, and we then sat down to an excellent dinner provided by foreign cooks; remaining there till nine o'clock. His Majesty retiring half an hour

before

before that time.

On the next day, the 4th instant, I proceeded at the hour appointed, accompanied by a numerous Staff in full uniform to the Castle for the purpose of delivering my letters of Credence; - and I now have the honor to transmit Enclosure No 1. copy of my address to the Tycoon and No 2 copy of His Majesty's reply. No 1. No 2.

I also enclose No 3 copy of the address by the British Minister, and No 4 copy of the Tycoon's reply to him, said which I have kindly been furnished. No 3 No 4

It is earnestly to be hoped, that the friendship of the Japanese Government and their desire, as exhibited on this occasion to increase the

cordiality.

cordiality of their relations with the United States may prove to have been a well sustained effort; and that no reaction to the admirable feeling displayed be in store for us.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant.

R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident in Japan.

Copy

Copy { General Van Valkenburgh's address to the Tycoon. - Osacca May 4. 1867.

Sir,

Appointed by the President to represent the United States at the Court of Your Majesty, I am instructed by him to assure You of his desire to continue and strengthen those bonds of friendship which unite the two countries and to use every effort in my power to preserve and advance on all occasions their interests and prosperity.

I congratulate Your Majesty on Your accession to the throne of this Empire.

The United States has recently come safely through the ordeal of war; rebellion existed amongst us; but the loyal hearts of the people, true to the instincts of patriotism

patriotism and guided by the aid of a Divine Providence, ~~overcame~~ on the field and on the sea, overcame that rebellion — and the Constitution and the Laws were vindicated.

That Your Majesty may come safely through all present difficulties, overcoming or conciliating Your enemies and that Your reign may continue through a succession of many years of peace, prosperity and happiness to Your Majesty and to the Empire you rule is the earnest wish of the President and the people of my Country.

I have now the honor, most respectfully to present to Your Majesty my letter of credence.

Apr

Translation

The Tycoon's reply to General Van Valkenburgh's address.

Osacca. May 4. 1867.

Ever since We entered into Treaty relations with the United States and opened our Ports, the friendship between our respective Countries has been most cordial.

And now that the distance between them is shortened by the establishment of a line of mail steamers at which We rejoice, the bonds of friendship which unite them will be strengthened.

It gave Us pleasure to learn that the war in Your Country has recently been brought to a successful termination: that the North and the South are at peace: and that the Power of Your Government, by subduing the rebellion, has been fully vindicated.

We are pleased that the President

has

has appointed you his Minister
Resident to this Country.

You appreciate our situation and
act accordingly and this
highly prize.

The prosperity of our Country will
increase in proportion to the advance
in power of the United States.

By your friendly feeling you
properly meet our wishes for the
maintenance for all time to come of
the friendly relations that exist
and this you will be pleased to com-
municate to your Government.

We tender you our sincere
wishes for the happiness and
prosperity of your Country

(Copy)

Sir Harry Parkes' address to the Tycoon
Osacca. May 2. 1867.-

Copy

I have responded with feelings of profound respect and admiration to the invi-tation of Your Highness to visit you in your Castle of Baka. I see in this invitation, combined with the assurances I have already had the happiness to receive from Your Highness and the marked Kindness of my re-ception, unmistakable evidences of a firm resolve on the part of Your Highness and the Government you conduct to cultivate the most friendly relations with Great Britain, and to ensure the faithful per-formance by Japan of the Treaties upon which these relations are based.

In my own case I shall respect-fully inform Your Highness that I am charged by my most Gracious Sovereign to spare no effort that may lie in

my

my power to strengthen the existing friendship between our two nations and to promote an intercourse, which when allowed to expand to its natural channel, cannot fail to be highly conducive to the prosperity of both.

As long as these feelings continue to be mutually entertained and acted on, no doubt can arise as to the cordiality and advantage of our future relations.

It only remains for me to congratulate your Highness on your accession to the exalted office to which you have recently been called and to express my sincere wish that long life may be spared you to carry out the liberal measures in respect to the internal as well as the external policy of your great

Country

country to which I belong you
Address to be sincerely devoted

Enclosure No 3
with despatch No 22.
dated Hiogo May 6. 1867.

The British Minister's address
to the Tycoon. May 2. 1867

(Copy) The Tycoon's reply to Sir Harry Parkes' addres. May 2. 1867.

Copy

In holding in accordance with the laws of my Country, the supreme authority as handed down to me from my ancestors. I consider it to be my most important duty to maintain friendly relations between Japan and the Countries with which Treaties were concluded by my predecessor and it is with this object in view that I have invited the Representatives of Foreign Powers to visit me at Osaka.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to learn from the lips of the Envoy of Great Britain that he is determined to use his best efforts to advance the friendly relations between the two Countries; and this is because I believe the cultivation of friendly intercourse and amicable relations between Japan and all the Treaty Powers and especially

Great

Great Britain, to be the most im-
portant means of promoting the
interests of Japan.

The ceremonies of this day afford
me a fitting opportunity of which I
avail myself with the highest pleasure,
to declare my intention, of which you
have already been assured by my
Government, of carrying out the
Treaty concluded with Great Britain
in all its details, and I request you
in reporting this my intention to your
Government to communicate to
them at the same time my most
heartfelt wishes for the glory and
happiness of your Queen.

I feel assured that you will
recognize in the feelings of regard
which I entertain for yourself not
only as the Representative of Great Britain,

but

also in your personal capacity, a
proof of my sincere friendship and
profound respect.

Enclosure No 4.
with Despatch No 22.
dated Osaca. May 6. 1867

The Tycoon's reply to the
British Plenipotentiary's address
May 4. 1867.

EIVED
9 1867

No. 23.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Osacca, May 10 1867.

Sir,

I have this moment returned from the port of Hiogo, whither I proceeded on the 7th instant in the Wyoming for the purpose of determining in concert with my colleagues upon the site for the foreign settlement.

Our selection was as unanimous as it had been at this place, where an admirable location with excellent waterfront has been granted for the accommodation of foreign residents and merchants.

The Honorable W H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

The

the necessary preparations
for the reception of foreigners will
not doubt be in full course of
execution, and I trust they will
be satisfactorily completed before
the 1st January next, the date
of the opening of the two ports
and cities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully
your most Obedient Servant

W. H. Van Reed Berghuys

Minister Resident in Japan

No. 24

Legation of the United States in Japan

Osacca, May 8 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. Copy of a letter from the Gorojos announcing the intention of the Japanese Government to send Envoys to Corea for the purpose therein set forth. I transmit No 2. Copy of my reply.

This mission is expected to leave within a fortnight, and as soon as the result

The Honorable W H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

shall

Shall be made known to me.
I shall immediately repeat
the same to You.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

P. W. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident in Japan.-

To His Excellency
R B Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of the
United States.

he will not fail therefore to tender friendly advice to Corea and to endeavor to induce that Country, with due regard to the friendship which should govern the intercourse between neighbours to mend its course in future.

A letter on the Subject will be sent to the King of that Country and Hiai Yama Dsuke no Kami and Kosa Kungi, there will be directed to adhere him in accordance therewith.

And if on reflection of the wrong that has been committed and through an influence, he should sue for peace .. we hope that the flag of the Unitedstates will return; that retaliation will be abandoned and the means for

friendly

friendly intercourse be found.

We now request Your Excellency to Communicate the foregoing to Your Government.

We have only to add, that it is of course uncertain whether the Coreans will be dissuaded from persisting in their Course. Yet it is the wish of the Tycoon that no effort should be left untried with the object of promoting peace in this part of the World -- and we further request Your Excellency to use Your best endeavors in the same direction.

Stated with respect and Consideration the 5th day of the 4th month of the 3rd Year of Ke-O. (10th May 1867).

Signed Itakura Egano Kami.

Ogasawara Ike no Kami.

Enclosure No 1.
with Despatch No 24
Dated Otacca. May 18 1867.

№ 43.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yokohama. May 18. 1867.

Sir

Their Excellencies

the Ministers for Foreign affairs

&. &. &.

Yokohama.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you announce your intention of sending Envoys to Corea; a copy of which letter I shall not fail to send to my Government by the earliest opportunity.

With respect and esteem

Signed R.B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of the United States

in Japan.-

No 25

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yokohama. May 18. 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. copy of a letter from the Grojist and No 2. copy of my reply. No 1. No 2

The subject-matter is an application for an extension of the payment of the balance of the Simonoseki indemnity for a definite period of two years.

In this connection I beg

The Honorable W. H. Seward.

Secretary of State

Washington.

6

to State, as the Japanese Govern-
ment have carried out their
engagements relative to the opening
of the two ports and two Cities
named in our Treaty in so
liberal a manner, so as not only
to satisfy my Colleagues and
myself for the present, but also
to inspire us with perfect
confidence for the future. that
in view of the terms of the
Convention of the 22d October
1864 to the effect that " the
" object of the Treaty Powers was
" not the receipt of money, but
" the establishment of better relations
" with Japan." I do not
hesitate to recommend their
application to your favorable
consideration.

Considerations. -

I trust therefore that you will be pleased to authorize me to grant this application more or less conditionally, according to circumstances as they shall hereafter present themselves, and in concert with my Colleagues, the Representatives of the Powers interested. -

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully.

Your most Obedient Servant

R. Blankenburgh

Minister Resident in Japan. -

Macao May 18. 1869

R. V. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident.

No. 25.

2 Enclosures

Received.

The Japanese Government apply for an extension of payment of balance of Simonoseki indemnity.

To His Excellency
A B Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of the
United States of America.

We have received your
letter in relation to the balance
of the Simonoseki indemnity.
which in accordance with agreement
was expected to be paid on or
from the 15th May 1867.

This matter was referred to
the Treasury Department for settlement
and the delay in replying to
your letter was caused by our
being obliged to wait for the
report of that Department, which
is to the effect that appropriations
of large sums of money had
to be made and that it is
very difficult to close that account

ah

at present. - It is further stated to us, that the efforts of our Government to Strengthen the friendly relations with Foreign Powers to some extent increased the difficulty of procuring the money required. -

In view of these circumstances we are to our great regret unable to close that account within a brief period - and yet we do not hesitate to invite your kind aid, - when Communicating the present dispatch to Your Government; in consideration of the many proofs we have given, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties by which we are surrounded, of a proper and faithful execution of the Treaty, - in procuring for us the

postponement

postponement for a fixed period of the payment of the balance of that indemnity.-

Within one year we expect to be able to pay that balance, Yet in order to guard against disappointment and to render any further application for an extension unnecessary under any circumstances we request, that such extension for the payment aforesaid be granted to us for two years from this date, it being understood, as a matter of course, that we do not object to pay interest on that money if desired.

With respect and esteem.

Signed/ Takura Egunokami
Inaba Minonokami
Ogasawara Iki no kami.

Osacca 15th May 1867.

Enclosure No 1
with dispatch No 25
Dated Pisco May 18. 1867.

№ 44.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yokohama. May 18. 1867.

To

His Excellency

the Minister for foreign affairs

&. &. &.

Yokohama.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in which you apply for an extension of the payment of the balance of the Simonoseki indemnity for a fixed period of two years; and in reply to say, that it will give me pleasure to submit translation of that letter to my Government by the first opportunity.

With respect and esteem

Signed/ R. V. VanValkenburgh

Minister Resident of the United States

in Japan.

No. 26

Asst. Sec'y

Legation of the United States in Japan.

Yedo, May 18 1867.

Having in concert with my colleagues the Representatives of Great Britain, France and Holland arrived at a unanimous agreement with the Japanese Government in relation to the location of the foreign settlements at Hiogo and Osacca - and also to the basis upon which such settlements shall be established at Yedo and Hiogo or another port on the West Coast

The Honorable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

United

instead of the latter. I have the
No 1. honor to transmit herewith No 1. Copy
of the letter from the Japanese en-
No 2 closing their propositions and No 2
Copy of my reply. accepting the
same.

It gives me much pleasure
to state that the Japanese Government
throughout our Conferences and
Negotiations evinced the greatest
promptness and liberality, and
that the Sites selected at the two
places first named, which I have
Carefully examined, are unsurpassed
for convenience in every respect.

The opening of these Ports
and Cities on the 1st January next
will render the appointment of
Consular Officers necessary

the

The distance between Yokohama. (the port of Kanagawa) and the eligible Site to be set apart for foreign Merchants at Yedo is about twenty five miles by land; - and the distance between Hiogo and Osacca is about thirty miles by land and about Sixteen miles from anchorage to anchorage. - The Communication between the two Cities and the two nearest ports respectively named are frequently interrupted; - and as it is undoubtedly desirable that Consular action be promptly on the Spot when required, I beg to Suggest, with a due regard to the avoidance of unnecessary expenditure, that a Vice Consul for Kanagawa be appointed to reside at that place or

at

at Yedo as the Consul at that port may direct ... and that a gentleman of tact and ability be appointed as Consul for Osacca and Hiogo, and also a Vice Consul for those two places to reside at either as in the opinion of the Consul may be necessary.

The salary of the Consul for Osacca and Hiogo, in view of the arduous nature of his duty and the great expense of living here, should certainly not be less than three thousand dollars per annum, and the Salaries of the two Vice Consuls, both for Kanagawa and this part of Japan in proportion.

As soon as a port on the West Coast shall have been

Selected.

Selected. I shall accompany the Report of my proceedings with a Suggestion in regard to the Consular Officer who will have to be appointed to represent our Commercial interests there. -

In Conclusion I have respectfully to request, that You will be pleased to take the Matter of these appointments into Consideration at an early Day. -

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.
R. J. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan. -

No. 1 Enclosure

To His Excellency

R. J. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of the

United States of America

&c. &c. &c

We have the honor to hand you herewith a letter containing our propositions in relation to the Foreign Settlements at Hiogo and Osacca.

Please inform us if they are Satisfactory.

With respect and esteem

Dated 13th day of the 4th month of the 3rd year of Kei. (16th May 1867.)

Signed Itakura Egano kami

Inaba Minono kami

Okabe Hida no kami.

Arrangements for the establishment of a foreign settlement at the Port of Hiogo and at Osaca.

1. The Japanese Government will form at Hiogo a settlement for foreigners of all Nations having Treaties with Japan, on the ground situated between the town of Kobe and the Ikuta River.

The Japanese Government will raise that portion of the ground colored red on the annexed plan and will give it such an incline towards the sea as is necessary for the thorough drainage of the site. They will also

also construct an embankment faced with stone on the sea front of the said site of not less than four hundred Ken in length, and will provide such roads and drains as may hereafter be determined on.

2. As soon as all the grounds thus prepared in accordance with the preceding article for the use of the foreigners above named is occupied and more space is required, the settlement may be extended towards the hills at the back as far as may be found necessary. and Japanese owning grounds or buildings in the town of Kobe will then be at liberty

to

lease the same to foreigners if they wish to do so.

3. The Japanese Government will set aside the site shown on the annexed plan and colored red, within which foreigners may, in the terms of the Treaties, hire houses and reside at Osaca. But no Japanese shall be compelled to rent any buildings to foreigners within the said site against his will and as the Japanese government are willing that foreigners of those nations having Treaties with Japan, should enjoy at Osaca the same facilities for leasing ground and building houses as are allowed to them by Treaty at

at the Ports, the Japanese Govern-
ment are prepared to lease to
foreigners for building purposes
that portion of land on the same
plan, which is coloured blue. The
Japanese Government will raise
the ground now under cultivation
on the West face of the latter
site to the level of the other
portion of the ground within it,
and will embank it with stone.
The necessary roads and drains
will be provided and the trees
will be carefully preserved.
4. The above mentioned site for
building purposes shall be extended
in a Southerly direction as far
as may be found necessary
whenever

whenever it shall have been over-
-ful by the foreigners above named
and more space is required for their
use.

5. The Japanese Government will
prepare the said site at Hiogo
and Osaca in the manner above
stated in time for the occupa
-tion of foreigners on the 1st of
January next.

6. The Japanese Government will
be reimbursed the cost of pre
-paring the said sites for the use
of the foreigners above named by
the sale of the leases of the
ground. The land will be divided
into lots and prices placed upon
the different lots which will

vary

vary with the eligibility of the situation but will amount in the aggregate to the total outlay incurred by the Japanese Government.

This outlay will form the basis for calculating the upset prices at which the lots will be offered to foreigners at auction. The foreigners of all nations having treaties with Japan may bid at these auctions and each bidder may obtain as much land as he requires. The money realized above the upset price will be retained by the Japanese Government as compensation for deprivation of interest on capital and for the risk that may be incurred of not

recovering

receiving their outlay.

7. All the ground leased to foreigners at Osaca and Hiogo will be subject to the payment of an annual rent calculated at a rate that will be considered sufficient to meet the expenses of keeping in repair the roads and drains, the cleansing and lighting of and maintaining order in the settlement, and the ordinary land tax payable at the present date to the Japanese Government.

8. The Japanese Government will not grant or dispose of any of the grounds set aside by the preceding articles for the establishment of foreign settlements at Hiogo and

Osaca

Osaca to any foreign Government, company or individual for building or other purposes except at public auction in the manner laid down in the preceding articles. The foreign Consuls will not be furnished with separate grants of land by the Japanese Government either within or without the foreign settlement.

9. In determining the upset price of all the land to be thus sold leased to foreigners at Hiogo and Osaca, the amount of annual rent, the number and size of the streets, lots and drains, the quantity of the ground to be put up to auction at one time,

the

the conditions and date of sale and the formation of the cemeteries hereinafter mentioned, the Japanese Government will consult the foreign Representatives.

10 Insurable warehouses, in which the goods of foreigners may be stored in bond, will be provided by the Japanese Government both at Hiogo and Osaka in the same manner as is stipulated in the Convention of 7th Oct. At the former place the space coloured blue on the annexed plan will be reserved by the Japanese Government for this and other official purposes and the dock now commenced will be removed.

11.

11. The Japanese Government will form a cemetery for the use of all nations at Hiogo on the hill in the rear of the foreign settlement and another at Osaca at Zui Kensan.

The Japanese Government will lay out the Cemeteries and surround them with fences: the expense of maintaining and repairing the Cemeteries will be borne by the foreign Communities.

12. The Japanese Government will select at Yedo in concert with the Foreign Representatives a port on the West Coast at which a foreign settlement may be formed, as well as the place within which houses may be rented by foreigners at Yedo. Those will be made in accordance with

with the Treaty and Convention above
mentioned and on the basis of the
present arrangement.

Sub Enclosure No 1
with Enclosure No 1
with Despatch No 26
dated Ottawa May 18. 1867.

Kobé.

Cornfield

Cornfield

Cornfield

Foreign Locations.

Hiogo.

Legation in Japan

Sub-Enclosure No 3.
with Enclosure No 1.
with despatch No 26
dated Nagasaki May 8. 1867.

Map of the City of Edo

south

西

青山

御城

東

(江戸)

No 41.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Osacca May 17 1887

to

His Excellency

the Minister for Foreign affairs

&c &c &c

Osacca.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Communication dated Yesterday enclosing the propositions of the Japanese Government for the location and establishment of the foreign Settlements at the Port of Hiogo and the City of Osacca.-

I find them to agree with the terms of the arrangements entered

entered into - and they are therefore satisfactory and are accepted.

I desire to express my thanks to Your Excellencies for the prompt manner in which You have responded to my wishes, evincing as it does, a desire on Your part faithfully to carry out the Treaty Stipulations - and thus Cement more strongly the bond of Amity existing between Your Government and that which I have the honor to represent.

With respect and esteem

Signed R.V. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of the United States

in Japan -

Mr Clarke
File

Original

Telegram.

Yokohama May. 23. 1867

Via San-Francisco June 14. 1867.

Received at Department of State.

June 16. 1867

Hon Wm H. Seward.

I returned
yesterday from Osack.
Had audience with Tycoon, Kings
Osaca. Jeddo and Porty on next.
Coasts will be opened on first
of January next. arrangements
liberal. Consular Officers
required—
Number, twenty Seven.

R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident
In Japan

Private

Mr Phillips

CEIVED
7 1867

Yokohama May 23. 1867

Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

The Prince of Echizen has for some
been regarded as the friend of foreigners
this Country - He sends to the United States
of his principal men, Sasaki Gonroku
bearer of this letter, for the purpose of
uvation, and also for the further purpose
purchasing Arms. Machinery &c — I give
him this letter in order that You may
informed of his standing and business -
Prince of Echizen is friendly to the Tycoon.

I am Your Obedient Servant

D B Blackbrook

CEIVED
8 1867

No 28.

~~Lee~~ Mr Clifton

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. May 23rd 1867

Sir,

The business relating to the approaching opening of the two ports and Cities being terminated, as I had already the honor to report, to the entire satisfaction of my Colleagues and myself, I determined upon returning to this place in order to hasten the arrangements necessary to be taken for the accommodation of Americans on the date fixed for its opening; and to be thus enabled

The Honorable W.H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

at

at the earliest day to visit the West Coast for the purpose of selecting in concert with my colleagues the port to be opened in case on further examination Necessata should be found unsuitable.

The Grojots, Members of the Second Council and other high dignitaries dined with me at the Legation on the 18th instant, and this necessarily delayed me one day.

On the Same day I announced my departure and I now transmit No 1 copy of my letter to that effect; and on Monday the 20th I accordingly left Malacca in the Shenandoah and arrived here Yesterday.

No 1

The French Minister had left four days previous on a visit to Nagasaki and the British Minister on that day proceeded overland to Tsuruga Bay, reported to be a good harbour on the West Coast at a distance of about eighty miles from Hacca.

Immediately on his return to the latter place, it is his intention to return to Yedo.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
P. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

R. K. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident.

No. 28.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

Returned to Dept.

N° 46.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Osacca, May 18. 1867

Their Excellencies

the Ministers for Foreign affairs

&c &c. &c

Osacca

I have the honor to inform Your Excellencies that I shall leave for Yedo on the day after to morrow.

The promptness and liberality with which Your Govern-ment have carried out their engagements in relation to the approaching opening of the two ports and Cities, the many civilities shown not only to myself but

but also to the Civil and Naval officers who accompanied me, and particularly the Courteous manner in which they were extended on all occasions. I have made my visit to this place one of unmingled Satisfaction - and inspired me with perfect Confidence for the future.

I now beg to request your Excellencies on my behalf to tender to Hell the Tycoon and to accept for yourselves my Sincere thanks for all those Courtesies, together with the assurance that I shall not fail to properly represent them to my Government by which they will be duly appreciated.

With respect and esteem

I have &c

A Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of the

United States in Japan.-

N. No 29.

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1867

Ste 7
Mr Pruyn
Mr Colton

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. May 23. 1867

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. Copy of a Notification I deemed it necessary to issue, announcing the opening on the 1st day of January next of the two Ports and two Cities named in our Treaty.-

From the descriptions in so many books on this Country of Osacca as the great Centre of trade in Japan, it may be

The Honorable W. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

pressumed

presumed that on, or probably
even before the date fixed for
its opening, there will be a
large influx of adventurous
persons of all Nations, expecting
to find a profitable market
for their wares.

From personal observation
and from the information I
have been able to gather during
the short time afforded me while
at Pacca, I am inclined
to think, that although a large
trade will eventually be created
both at that place and Hilo,
it will be desirable for our
Merchants to guard against
disappointment, and to observe
great Caution in their ventures.

6.

to those places. Should any be
contemplated.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
R W Walsh Attleborough
Minister Resident in Japan. -

Yedo. May 23. 1867.

R.H. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident.

No 29.

1 Enclosure

Received .

Notification in regard to the opening of two ports and two Cities in Japan

Caution to Merchants and

Legation of the United States in Japan

Osacca, May 17. 1867

In pursuance of previous agreements, which were duly confirmed in this City, the Citizens of the United States are informed that the port of Hiogo and one on the West Coast of Niphon, - and also the Cities of Yedo and Osacca will be opened to them on the 1st January next.

Ground for the purpose of residence and trade has been set apart at Hiogo and Osacca - and as soon as similar arrangements for Yedo and the

port.

port on the West Coast shall be
Completed, notice will be given
accordingly.

Signed/ R J Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of the
United States in Japan.

Rec'd 26 Aug
Ans. 26 "

No. 30. Legation of the United States
Yedo June 10th 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Kamehameha V, King of the Hawaiian Islands has appointed Eugene M. Van Reed Esq., an American citizen, long resident in Yokohama, a commissioner for the purpose of negotiating, on the part of the Hawaiian Government, a treaty with the Tycoon of Japan.

Mr. Van Reed is now engaged with commissioners appointed on the part of the Japanese Government in agreeing upon the terms of such Treaty

Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

treaty and I have no doubt will soon complete his labors.

Hostilities have not again commenced between the Tycoon and Choshiu, although I am informed that the armistice has ceased and that no arrangement has been arrived at between the opposing parties. The Tycoon still remains at Kioto and it is not known when he will return to this city.

A proclamation has been issued by the Tycoon, permitting the members of the Gorogio and other high officials to visit the Foreign Representatives at their Legations and also to receive them socially at their private houses.

This has been one of the results of the visit to Osaca and in

pursuance

pursuance of it. Inouye Kawatsi no Kami, President of the Genrōin at Yedo, and two of his official associates, breakfasted with me, last week, at the Legation.

This innovation upon their heinous customs shows the progress this people are making in civilization.

The crops of barley and wheat, now nearly ready for harvesting, are very fine; could scarcely be better. The time for the transplanting of rice, upon which the people depend for food, has not yet arrived, but the weather, so far this spring and summer, has been very propitious and an abundant crop is looked for.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Very Respectfully Your obedient servant

R. R. Van Valkenburgh

Wash. June 10 1867

R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident

No 30

Received

Mr. Van Valk. appt. Comr to negotiate treaty on part of Hawaiian Govt. — Mr. with Chushin not yet again begun. Proclamation of Tycoon. — Crops.

Rec'd 26. aug:
ans 26 "

Mr Fulton

Legation of the United States

Yedo June 12 1867

Sir,

On consultation with my colleagues the Representatives of England, France and Holland, we have deemed it best to make an examination personally of the West coast of Japan for the purpose of determining what port it is expedient to open in the place of Hiogato, which is deemed unfit as a harbor. Admiral Bell has kindly directed the Shenandoah, under command of Captain J. R. Goldsborough, to afford me facilities for

the William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington U.S.A.

for such Surveal examination and I expect to leave here about the 25th inst. for that purpose.

No American vessel of war, having for some years been at Hakodadi, we shall, probably, visit that port en route to the Western Coast, intending to return via Nagasaki and the Inland Sea.

My Colleagues have notified me of their intention of leaving here, for the same purpose, early in July.

I trust my action in this matter will meet the approval of the President and yourself.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant

W. Wm. Walsburgh

Minister Resident

Recd 31. Septr. Mr Smith

No 32. Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. June 18 1867.

Sir.

With reference to my despatch No 30 of the 10th instant I have now the honor to transmit No 1. translation of a Circular issued by the Japanese Government to their officers for the purpose of encouraging Social intercourse with the foreign Officials.-

The most noteworthy feature of this document, the authenticity of which (although not officially communicated) is beyond question,- is the injunction to deal Straightforwardly in future.-

It gives me pleasure

To Honorable W H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

to

to state that all the Officers of this Government that I have appear to act fully in accordance with both the letter and Spirit of the Tycoon's Special instructions. and that in the opinion of my Colleagues as well as myself there is every indication that much progress has been made in our official intercourse.

I might easily while at Osacca have landed Marines from the Shenandoah and Wyoming to go through their drill before the Tycoon -- but as the Tycoon fully appreciates the Military Power of the Unitedstates, I deemed it — better — not to follow the example of my Colleagues of France and England in treating him to the drill of a ~~Small~~ Guard, - which could never be very imposing.

In conclusion I beg to add that I received presents of

lacquerware

lacquerware and Garments from the Tycoon - - precisely as my Colleagues of England and France.

Coming from so high a source it may be supposed that these presents are very valuable. They are not so however; - the expense of sending them to the Patent Office would be in excess of their intrinsic value; and as they may fairly be considered as returns or equivalents for valuable presents His Majesty the Tycoon has been pleased to accept from me, - I did not hesitate to receive the same as mementos of my very interesting visit to Yedo - and I hope You will be pleased to approve of my action. -

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.
R B Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

R. R. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident.

No 32

1. Enclosure.

Received.-

Social intercourse with
Swiss official to be
promoted. -

Translation.

On the 12th day of the 4th month.
(15th May 1867.)

By order of
Inowuye Kawatsi no kami.

Sato Seingoro.
Chief Secretary.

Makes known to.
The Ometskes (auditors).
" Governors for Foreign affairs
" Governors of Kanagawa
" Governors of Nagasaki and
" Governors of Hakodate

the following:

The four Representatives
namely of the United States,
England, France and Holland
were invited by the Tycoon
to meet him at Osacca.

The

The invitation was accepted and they arrived in the following order.

The English Minister on the 14th day of the 3rd month.

The Dutch Minister on the 16th day of the 3rd month.

The French Minister on the 22nd day of the 3rd month.

The American Minister on the 28th day of the 3rd month.

Immediately on arrival a Gorjin went to their respective places of residence to bid them welcome.

—

On the 25th day of the 3rd month the English Minister and Suite visited the Tycoon in his Castle at 10 o' clock. They Came on horseback. They dismounted at the Sakura Gate, and were conducted to the room Hirodoin.

The Gorojias, Members of the Second Council and other high Officers were present.

After conversing a while they were conducted to the grounds in front of the Room Shiroma, where at the Tycoon's request the English mounted guard went through some evolutions.

The Tycoon then retired.- Refreshments were provided in the Room Shiroshoin.

The Gorojias, Members of the Second Council and other high Officers were present.

A few Articles of lacquerware were presented to the English Minister and Crapesilk to the Officers of his Suite.

The English Minister and Suite were then conducted from the Room Shiroshoin to the Room Botanroma and there entertained at dinner

In the evening they returned.

All.

All the Japanese high officials present on this occasion came to the Castle at the usual hour and in their usual dress.- -and the Gorojus acted as Masters of Ceremony.

—

On the next day (being the 26th, the reception of the Consul General of Holland took place.- It was in all respects Similar to that of the English Minister with the exception of a cavalry display.-

—

On the 27th day the reception of the French Minister took place.- There was a drill of French mounted Soldiers.- The Carriage of the French Minister was shown.- and during dinner the band of the French Flagship performed.-

—

On the 28th day (2nd May).

—

The

The English, Dutch and French Representatives were officially received by the Tycoon.

The Officers of the English Minister's Suite were presented by the Gorojiw.—

The Tycoon having retired, dresses of ceremony were presented to the English Minister by the Gorojiw.— The Tycoon making his reappearance.— the English Minister returned thanks.

The Tycoon then retired and the English Minister and Suite were conducted in Ceremony to the Gate.—

On the Same day the Representative of Holland was officially received by the Tycoon.— He delivered a letter from his King, which he ~~delivered~~ handed to the Tycoon in person.—

The ceremony was precisely

the

the Same as that observed on the reception of the English Minister

Only Seven garments were presented.

On the Same day also the French Minister was officially received; he was accompanied by the French Admiral, to whom the Tycoon addressed a few words.

Ten garments were then presented. The ceremonies were the Same.

All the Japanese officials were in Court Dress.

From 8 o'clock in the morning the guards were on duty. They were dressed in foreign uniform - and presented arms when the Ministers passed them.

On the 29th day at 10 o'clock the English Minister came

to the Castle to the Chiroma grounds. The Tycoon saw the drill of the English Soldiers.- His photograph was taken on this occasion - and foreign refreshments were offered to the English Minister and the Gorojins who were present.-

On that day at 3 o'clock the American Minister was received in precisely the same manner as the three other Representatives

On the 1st day of the 4th month the French Minister came to the Castle to show the drill of French Soldiers.- Refreshments were offered in the same manner as with the English Minister.-

On the same day at half past three o'clock the American Minister was officially received - on which occasion he placed his

letter..

letter of credence into the hands of the Tycoon in person.

And because the Ministers have been received with great Ceremony, they will on the occasion of receiving the Congratulations on their return to Yedo be invited to the residence of the Foreign and entertained by them; and during such entertainment no business will be transacted, but only pleasant matters will form the subject of conversation.

And hereafter from time to time the Foreign will invite the Foreign Ministers to their houses and entertain them. They may also accept invitations from the Foreign Ministers and be entertained at their Legations.

When however a Foreign Minister visits the Foreign on business - an entertainment is not required but

but only tea and Sweetmeats will be offered.

The foregoing is also to be observed by the Governors for Foreign affairs and the Governor of Kanagawa.

Ministers and other officers may visit the Governors at their houses in a friendly manner and also on business.

This applies not only to the Governors for Foreign affairs, but also to the Governors of the Army, Navy and all other Departments.

For the information of the principal officers in the Department for Foreign affairs.

Letters sent to the Foreign Ministers and others must be respectful and signed with the

Small

Small Seal.

Invitations must be tendered in most respectful terms.

In dealing with Foreigners Straightforwardness must be the rule in future.

Note. Then follow the replies of the Tycoon to the addresses of the Four Representatives named. - Enclosures Nos 2. and 4. of despatch N° 22. of May 6th 1867. were translations of the Tycoon's replies to myself and the English Minister respectively.

The replies to the French and Dutch Representatives were with a slight variation of language similar to those already transmitted.

The addresses of the Four Representatives to the Tycoon are not even mentioned in this Document.

No. 33.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. July 1. 1867

RECEIVED
SEP 30 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account of Salary for the quarter ending the 30th Ultimo. - and to inform You that I have this day drawn on You in the prescribed manner for $161 37/. which draft is supported by the required Vouchers.

No 1

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant

R. H. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident in Japan

The Honorable W. H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

No 34.

Legation of the United States in Japan.

Yedo. July 1. 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to transmit No 1. my account for Salary for the quarter ending the 30th June 1867, and to inform you that I have drawn this day on the Department in the prescribed manner for $ 60 96/; which draft is supported by the required vouchers.

I have the honor to be. Sir

Very Respectfully

your most Obedient Servant

A L Portman.

The Honorable W H Seward.

Secretary of State

Washington.

No 35.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. July 1. 1867

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1 my account for Contingent Expenses of the Legation for the quarter ending the 30th June 1867. Showing balance in my hands this day of $234.50.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

R B Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable W H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

No 36.

CEIVED
80 1867

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. July 1. 1867.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account for Flagstaff of the Legation and to inform You, that I have this day drawn on You in the prescribed manner for $ 448 53/; which draft is supported by the required vouchers. No 1

The old Staff on which our flag has floated since the opening of Yedo in 1859 passed

The Honorable W H Seward.
Secretary of ~~State~~
Washington

through

through the fire, which destroyed the Legation building in 1863. In consequence of exposure to weather, it became gradually untrustworthy, and at last was wholly so.

I concluded thereupon to erect a flagstaff precisely similar to the one at the English Legation. It is a fir tree one hundred feet high and provided with iron rigging, brace &c.

I trust you will be pleased to approve of my action.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant

R. H. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident in Japan.

Mr. Chilton

No 37

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. August 17th. 1867.

Sir.

In pursuance of the determination arrived at by my colleagues and myself, as stated in my despatch No 31. dated the 12th day of June last, I left Yokohama in the Shenandoah on Tuesday the 25th of that month and reached Hakodate on the evening of the 28th.

The Japanese Governor

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Called

called early on the 29th and caused a Salute of fifteen guns to be fired for me from the Fort at the entrance of the harbor; which Salute was returned from the Kennandrah.

This fact is noticeable as it was the first Salute ever fired for a Foreign Minister at this port. - On that day I landed from the Ship and took up my quarters with Col Rice our Consul. On Monday the first day of July I started for a short trip into the Country riding in a Northerly direction through Sickinope, visiting the Volcano of Koomanatahi and the village of Mowery on the shores of Volcano Bay. - At this point

we saw several of the Ainos the original inhabitants of the Island of Jesso and probably of Nipbon. They still inhabit the interior of Jesso and little is known of that part of the Island. They are a distinct race from the Japanese marked in features, manners and religion

From this trip I returned on the evening of the 3d of July On the Fourth the Governor again called upon me at the Consulate, accompanied by the Vice Governor and several other Officials congratulated me upon the return of our National Anniversary, and proposed as a toast "The prosperity of the Unitedstates and a lasting friendship

With

with Japan." He also caused a National Salute to be fired from the Fort at Midday, at which time the Shenandoah also fired a like Salute. On Friday the fifth of July in pursuance of an invitation together with Commodore Goldsborough Consul Rice, Col: Rumsey and several Officers of the Shenandoah I proceeded to the Governors residence. Some four miles from the Consulate and breakfasted with him. - We were received at different points by Companies of Japanese infantry at present arms, - and by the Governor and all the Officials Connected with the Government of the Island with great Ceremony and politeness. - The Palace, as it is

called.

called is situated within a strong Fort, and connected with it are the Offices at which the entire business of that portion of Japan is conducted.

I had expected from information I received from Sir Harry Parkes H.B.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to meet H.B.M. Ship "Serpent" Com.r Bullock at Hakodate. - She had sailed from Nagasaki early in June, intending to put into the several Harbors on the West Coast, make preliminary Surveys of them - and I hoped, through the kindness of the Commander to get such information in regard to them Surveys, as would enable

Commodore

Commodore Goldsborough safely to visit the ports. Sir Harry Parker also intended to reach Hakodate in one of Her Majesty's Ships about the fifth of July, and we expected together to make the Survey of the ports on the West Coast.

On the Seventh of July the Serpent arrived, having made the preliminary Surveys of several of the ports, Copies of which Commander Bullock kindly permitted Commodore Goldsborough to take for his guidance.

Still hoping that Sir Harry Parker would come to accompany me, I remained at Hakodate until the morning of the 11th. when H.B.M. Ship "Perseus" arrived with information

that

that Sir Harry would not leave Yokohama until the 20th. July. - and that he would be accompanied by the English Admiral in Command of the China Squadron. — We immediately got underweigh on the 11th. July and Sailed for Neeegata 249 miles distant from Hakodate.

It is hardly necessary for me to give a description of Hakodate; it has been opened so long that the Department must have all necessary information in regard to it.

American interests, so far as I was able to learn, were safe in the hands of our excellent Consul Col. Rice, - who is now the oldest foreign official resident in Japan. -

The

The Island of Yesso is sparsely populated; little is known of the interior; the soil is rich, the Country beautiful. - Within fifty miles from Hakodate are a number of small lakes filled with fish, and three Volcanoes; one of which at an eruption in 1854 destroyed a village together with a number of people. - There is quite a business done in and near Hakodate in raising and selling silk worms eggs. -

Nee-e-sata Lat: 37°. 57'. 30" N.
Long. 139°. E.

We reached the anchorage off Nee-e-sata about 6 o' clock in the

Morning

. morning of the 12th July. - It is an
open roadstead and our anchorage was
at least five miles from the Shore. The
river comes in at this place from
the interior, and across its mouth
there is a bar which prevents Ships
or even large junks from going up
to the City, which is Situated about
one mile from the beach. - It will
not answer for a port, as no vessel
can anchor there in Safety. There is
but eight feet of water upon the bar.
I took a boat and visited the City,
was received by the Governor and
Vice Governor and a large concourse
of officials and Common people. I
was conducted to a temple, where
fruit, confectionary and tea were
Served. - The Governor directed that
I should be escorted through the City
and we Spent about two hours in

visiting

visiting the different Streets. No attempt was made to prevent our going where we pleased. It has a population of about 35,000, all of whom I presume were in the Streets as we passed through, attracted by the unusual sight of two foreigners. It is evidently the most populous town on the West Coast, and the one at which the largest amount of trade is carried on; but unfortunately Ships cannot visit it.

About 11 o' clock of the Same day we Started for Nanow, a distance of 109 miles.

Nanow. Lat 37°. 02'. 00" N
Long 136. 58'. 0" E.

At 12 o' clock Noon of the 13th July we anchored in the bay of Nanow. This bay has two entrances, caused by an Island some three miles

Long

long. parallel with the Coast. - We went in at the Southern entrance. - It is situated on the promontory of Noto in the territory of the Prince of Kaga.

The city has a population of about 15000 - and its exports are almost nothing; - a few dried fish and mats.

The harbour is excellent. - The city looks old and finished. - The country about is hilly, but the valleys are fertile and well tilled. - Commodore Goldsborough caused Soundings to be taken and a slight Survey of the bay. - The people were kind and I was treated with marked politeness and hospitality. - No American vessel had ever visited this harbour before; and crowds of two Sworded men came off to see the "great Ship". - At this place I first learned the fact; that the Princes issue, each in his own

Territory

Territory paper money, taking the place of copper and Silver. - The largest denomination is Six ichiboos, or about two Dollars, while the smallest is one tempo or two Cents. - I purchased some little article at a Shop, and in change they gave me back paper. - On enquiry I learned the fact to be as above stated, and that this paper money is redeemed by the Prince at his Yashi (residence) in his own territory or at Yedo. - I also learned that they have lotteries carried on by the Government, precisely Similar to those formerly authorized by our laws. Tickets are posted for Sale in all the Shops, and the drawing is upon an advertised day and from a wheel. - I never have heard of the existence of these lotteries, or seen

the

the tickets in any other place in Japan.

The highest prize in the lottery is about 900 boos, while the smallest is a few tempos. | Kanasawa is the Capital of the Prince of Kaga's territory; it is a City of 60 or 70000 inhabitants, on the Southside of the promontory of Noto about 40 miles from Nanao. on a little river four miles from the Sea. - The Prince sent three of his retainers to call upon us at Nanao, and remain there until we left. He is now building at Nanao a Shipyard, where they intend to construct two Steamers and one merchantvessel. He also fenced in a very large tract of land upon which they informed me he intended building an iron foundry.

We left Nanao on Tuesday July the 16th at 5 AM for Mikumi, distance 146 Miles.

Mikumi.

Mikuni. Lat: 36°. 12'. – N }
Long 136. 08'. 00". E }

We reached Mikuni Roads at 8 o' clock on the morning of the 17th July. The river Kkadagawa, formed by the Union of four rivers just above here enters the sea. There is a bar across the mouth. with very little water upon it, preventing even loaded junks of any size from coming up to the City, which is a mile above the bar. There is therefore no harbor or Safe anchorage. – This is in Prince Etchizen's territory, and his Capital Fukui is about twelve miles from Mikuni up the river.

We visited the City which has a population of about 10000; were received kindly by the officials and people and escorted over the place, which looked like all other Japanese towns "finished."

At

At 12 o' clock noon we were again onboard and up anchor and off for Kurunga, a distance of 36 miles.

Kurunga Lat 35°. 39' N
Long: 136°. 04'. E.

We reached the beautiful bay of Kurunga, in which no foreign vessel of war had ever before anchored, at Seven o' clock P.M. July 17th. The Scenery about it is grand, the entrance good and the anchorage fine. It is a City of about 12000 inhabitants, not many exports a imports, the country hilly, but the valleys fertile and beautiful. - This is a Tycoon's port, only about thirty five miles from Kioto, and eighty from Osacca. We were received with great kindness by the officers, who insisted upon

upon taking out a guard of a hundred
Soldiers armed with match locks, to
protect me from the threatened raid
of a band of rebels said to be a
few miles back in the country. I
succeeded however on the second day
by landing at a very distant point
from the Town in evading the
guard. Seeing the country for some
miles about, and satisfying myself
that the story of the rebels was
"the ancient fiction." - Commodore
Goldsborough inasmuch as no vessel
had visited the bay before, caused
a survey to be made by Lieut Comr
Nichols and Lieut Maclay, assisted
by Lieut Meade of the Marines,
and we remained until Saturday
July the 20th. for that purpose.
At 5½ A.M. of that day we sailed
for Miyadsu, distant 38 miles.

Miyadsu

Miyatsu. Lat: 35°, 32'. N

Long: 135°, 15' E.

On Saturday July 20th at 1.30 PM we anchored in this most beautiful of all the bays we have visited on the West Coast of Japan. The ingress and egress is more easy than any other and the harbor is free from all danger. - The land is high and rugged, the valleys fertile and well tilled and the people more comfortable better looking and lighter in complexion than any we have seen. The city has a population of about 12000 - We were received by the officers with great kindness and permitted to go where we pleased without hindrance. - This is in the province of Matsudaira Hoki no Kami formerly a Member of the Gorojin and now a resident of

Yedo

Yedo.- He has a "Jashi" or large residence at this port surrounded by a substantial wall and protected by a fort upon which are mounted four guns.- It is about thirty five miles from Kioto and eighty from Osacca.- Some silk is manufactured both here and at Kurunga, but the exports are few principally consisting of dried fish.

We remained in this harbor until Monday morning the 22nd July when we sailed for Nagasaki,- a distance of 410 miles.-

Nagasaki.

We reached this port on the evening of the 24th July.- Here found letters from Rear Admiral Bell, asking that the Shenandoah go to Shanghae and take in her supplies, thus saving a trip of the "Supply" Storeship to Yokohama in the Typhoon Season.

Although

Although anxious to reach Yedo, I at once complied with the request, and She sailed for Shanghae on the 27th July. - I remained in Nagasaki and found my time well employed in advancing American interests in the interim of her absence. What I did while there will be found in subsequent communications. - On the 1st August, the Shenandoah having returned, we sailed for Yokohama through the Inland Sea, reaching that harbor on the 14th. -

Sir Harry Parkes left Yokohama on the 20th July accompanied by the English Admiral, and is making the same tour from which I have returned. - The French Representative has also despatched the "Laplace" with his first Secretary to make the same trip. - There are but three good harbors upon the West Coast so far as

I

I am informed. Nanow, Kurunga and Miyadsu.- The latter one is the best harbor, but Nanow will open the greatest extent of country and is about half the distance between Hakodate and Nagasaki.-

I trust after the return of the English Minister and upon consultation with all my Colleagues, we shall be enabled to unite upon one of these ports without difficulty.-

I apprehend but a small amount of business will be done at either one of them for some time to come and therefore would recommend the appointment of a Commercial Agent or Vice Consul to represent American interests at the port which shall be opened.

The Japanese Government sent with me on this voyage two Japanese

Officials

officials and one Interpreter authorized to communicate with the officials at the several ports we should enter and see that we were received with proper attention.-

Enclosed No 1. I send Copy of No 1
the Charts of the ports kindly made for me by Lt Commandr W. Nichols Jr. and Lt WW Maclay of the Shenandoah, assisted by Lieut RL Meade of the Marines.:-also Enclosure No 2 Sailing No 2
directions and Enclosure No 3 Remarks No 3
of Commodore JR Goldsborough upon the several above named ports.-

I desire to express my thanks to Rear Admiral HH Bell and to Commodore JR Goldsborough for their kindness in affording me facilities for visiting Blacca and the West Coast and for the promptness with which

every

every wish of mine has been by them executed.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

W. Brauwaukenbrugh

Minister Resident in Japan.

Quit the evil doer

(Copy)

Anchorage off the city of Niegata Japan.

Lat. 37° 57' 30" N. Long. 139° E.

Anchored on the West Coast of Niphon off the city of Niegata, at 6 a.m. on Friday July 12 1867 in ten fathoms water. Hard and fine black Sandy bottom. Sounded frequently before anchoring and found the soundings decrease gradually as we approached the shore. Sent the navigating officer to sound the bar: 12 feet was found upon the bar, high water rise and fall 4 feet. The bar has two boat channels: the one to the East is the deepest, is a sand bank about half a mile from the land, and about one mile wide: inside the bar there are 4 fathoms water

The

The Coast is low for some distance and presents an even appearance, dotted with trees and houses. The entrance of the river appears filled with junks. For the distance of four miles a strong in draught. on the flood tide is experienced off the entrance of Niigata. The ebb, of course, the contrary way.

During the autumn or winter months no vessels except a powerful steamer could anchor off this port. as gales of wind, commencing at S.W. and veering to N.W. rapidly succeed each other, ending in such a heavy sea that no ground tackle could be depended upon and the holding ground is very indifferent.

The City of Niigata stands on the left bank of - for Japan - a

rather

rather large town, the Sinano, gawa, and is one of the most opulent cities on the West Coast of Nipon. It contains about 35.000 inhabitants and appears to about nearly all the junk trade of that side of the island. ~ Left the anchorage off the bar of Niigata at 11 a.m. July 12 1867 and stood to the Westward. ~

Harbor of Nanao - West Coast of Nipon. Province of Noto.
Lat 37° 02' N. Long 136° 58 E.
Nanao has two entrances - caused by an island about 3 miles long parallel with the coast and between the Northern and Southern extreme point of the land which forms the entrance to this spacious bay. There are

no

the peculiar features of the Coast
or land marks to denote their entrance
as you approach them from sea:
they may however be readily seen
by this open space which is easily
discernable from almost any position.
The Coast, for two miles off, appears
clear and free from rocks as far
as is known. A sunken reef
exists about five miles East from
the Southern point— and a reef is
said to exist 2½ miles off the
Northern point of both entrance.
The soundings decrease gradually
from 54 fathoms at 20 miles off
until you near the land: the best
course for standing in either entrance
is mid Channel. The Northern
entrance is said to be more free
from obstructions than the Southern,
for

for off the point of land in the latter, shoals are known to exist and by keeping in mid channel and paying attention to the lead they may be avoided. The entrance to this harbor is about half a mile wide, but after passing the projecting points which form the narrow entrance, a wide and capacious bay opens. The city of Havana is situated in the extreme western angles of the bay and soundings gradually decrease from 14 fathoms at the entrance until you reach the anchorage off the town. No small islands 10 feet above water lie about 2½ miles off the town: poor water all around these islands except about 800 feet N. N. W. of the western one where there is a patch

of

of 16 feet = by keeping the starb'd hand aboard on entering and passing about ¼ of a mile from the only bluff point on the Western side, as you enter the harbor, you will carry 7 6. 5 & 4 fathm. water, muddy bottom. The population of Hanaa is about 15 000 and the exports are very little of any thing - a few dried fish and mats only. A ship yard is being built to the Eastward of the town and I am told they intend building two steamers and a sailing vessel.

Left Hanaa at 5. 30 Am. on Tuesday July 16th 1867. - stood out of the bay and around Cape Kota.

Roads of Kukuni — West Coast of Nipon

Lat.

Lat. 36° 12' N — long. 136° 08' E

Anchored in the outer road of Nikumi at 8 AM on Wednesday, July 17 1867 in 6 fathoms water — sand and hard black muddy bottom. The bar to the river E Kada about 3/4 of a mile off. The town of Nikumi is situated on the right bank of the river, about half a mile from its mouth. The bar has only 6 feet in low water — rise and fall about 9 feet. The anchorage in the outer road is exposed from S. W. around West to North, but completely sheltered from all other winds. Rocks are said to exist inside of the island to the Northward of the anchorage: give this island a berth of about half a mile and haul up for the entrance of the river when the mouth bears

E. S. E.

E. S. E. The town of Nikumi is said to contain about 10.000 inhabitants and their exports - silks & rice fish. Anchor with the centre of the island bearing north, and to run a little on the Southern shore.

Left the anchorage off Nikumi at meridian of the same day and stood for the bay of Tsunga.

Tsunga Bay. — West Coast of Nipphon.
Lat 35° 39' N. — Long. 136° 04' E.

Anchored in the bay of Tsunga at 7.30 P.M. on Wednesday July 17. 1867. about 1/3 of a mile from the shore in 9 faths. of water: blue sticky mud. shelving bottom. good holding ground.

This harbor is very easy of ingress and egress and, as far as known, free from

rocks

rocks – no soundings under 10 fathoms
until you get well into the harbor.
Scattering rocks are supposed to
exist well in on the western shore;
which should be avoided – we came
in mid channel – and from our
anchorage, the point of land forming
the Western entrance of the bay and
a point of land on the East side side,
and to the Northward nearly overlap
each other. From our anchorage the
bay appears to be completely land
locked but such is not the case
and I am told during autumn
and winter a heavy swell sets in
when the wind is from the N.E & W.E
The land around is high. Numerous
villages are situated on the Eastern
side of the bay. The town of Kunga
is at the head of the bay and contains
about

about 15 000 inhabitants. Exports. dried fish and rice. Good lime is made in the neighborhood of Kuruga Bay. Rise and fall of tide two (2) feet.

Left Kuruga at 5 am. on Saturday July 20 1867 and stood out to the bay of Miyadzu.

Miyadzu Bay. - West Coast Nipphon. Lat. 35° 32' N. - Long 135°. 15' E.

Anchored in Miyadzu Bay at 1.30 P. M. on Saturday July 20 1867, 9 fathoms water, muddy bottom, good holding ground. This is a fine harbor easy of ingress and egress. Free from dangers. The shoalest water is on the Western shore. A rock exists on the Eastern side of the entrance between the two inner points. Its

position

position has been established.
Keep mid channel and you will
carry good water up to the anchor-
-age. The entrance to this harbor bears
S. W. by W½ W. from the Okino Islands,
distant 8 miles and there are no peculiar
features or land marks to denote the
entrance. The land from sea as
far as the eye can see is high and
of an uniform appearance. The
Okino Islands are the best land marks.
You may pass either side but not
between them. The town contains about
12.000 inhabitants. Silk is manufactured
in the neighborhood and this is a great
mart for dried fish. A few gun
battery is erected in front of the
Daimio's residence, but the guns are
old and worthless. A spit with only
9 feet water makes out about ⅓ of a
mile

rill from a yellowish clayey bank in the western angle of the harbor. Rise and fall of tide. barely perceptible.

Left Nagasaki at 5 am. on Monday July 22 1867 for Hagasaki.

U. S. Legation at Japan
Yedo

Enclosure No. 2
with despatch No 87
dated Yedo Aug 17. 1867

Remarks of Commodore Pendergrast U.S.N. on the different anchorages of the West Coast of Kiushiu

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE FOUR PRINCIPAL PORTS ON THE WEST COAST.

We have been favored by the American Legation with these, which we publish for general information.

Sailing Directions by Lt. Com. S. W. Nichols and W. W. Mackay U. S. 'Shenandoah' under command of Commodore J. R. Goldsborough.

TSURUNGA BAY, WEST COAST.

Approaching Tsurunga Bay from the N., steer so as to be distant six miles from the North end of Tamagawa cape, when it is brought in line with its point. Then steer S. E. ½ S. until you open a triangular white cliff to the left of the town and bring it to bear S. ½ E.' then steer for it until you bring the first prominent point on the left of the bay as you go in to bear E, by N. ½ N.; then steer S ½ W. until the water shoals to 6 fathoms, where there is a good anchorage within half a mile of the town. The soundings in Tsurunga harbour are very deep, there being water enough for a vessel to anchor within a cable's length of the shore line, except off the prominent points, from which extend small jagged rocks, most of them above water. Off the prominent point S. S. E. ½ E. from the mouth of the river, there is a sunken rock with only two feet of water upon it; this is correctly laid down on the chart.

MIKUNI ROADS.

Steering in for Mikuni Roads deep water will be found within half-a-mile of the shore, where the soundings vary from four to six fathoms. The best anchorage is reached by bringing the West end of Assima to bear North and then steering North or South as the case may be until the mouth of Mikuni River, easily distinguished bears E. S. E., where there will be found 7 fathoms, and good holding ground of sand and hard mud. Should it be desirable to anchor closer in, stand in E. S. E., for the mouth of the River until the soundings decrease to 4 fathoms.

There is bold water off the West side of Assima Islands. The *Shenandoah* passed within ½ of a mile.

MIYADSU, WEST COAST.

The Okine Islands lie about N. E. ½ E. from the entrance to Miyadsu, distant 8 miles, from whence the course is in by mid-channel about S.W. ½ W. until between Whale point and Okakashima, then S. W. ½ S up to the mouth of the harbour, when the battery can be steered for direct. The soundings will generally decrease from 11 to 7 and 6 fathoms. The best anchorage is on a North line from the battery in about 6 fathoms with sand bottom and good holding ground.

At the right of the town and off a red sand bank and about 150 yards from shore was found but one fathom of water. Outside of a line drawn from this spot to the battery and around the entire harbour, within three ship's lengths from the shore, sufficient water was found to swing ship (in five fathoms). The harbour is an excellent one, without danger except inside a line extending from the right of the town to the battery.

NANO[illegible] (or NANAO) WEST COAST.

Bring the middle of the Southern entrance to bear W. by S. ¾ S. and then run for it. After entering the Channel, keep close over to the North shore running parallel to a line passing through North Channel Bluff and Matui O[illegible]ki which will be a course of about W. by. S. ¾ S. Be careful not to get inside of the bight between these two points where there is a shoal with only three feet of water upon it, bearing about S. by W. from a little village. In passing through the Channel South of North Channel Bluff [illegible] which may be approached quite closely and stand in towards harbour. S.[illegible] by W. ¾ W. the above bearings are magnetic.: the Southern side of Nanao is said to be very rocky with dangerous reefs extending from it in an easterly direction to the distance of 5 miles.

On the North side the reefs are said to extend 2½ miles off shore. From abreast North Channel Bluff steer S.W. by W. ½ W. until North end of Majuna & North side of Ota (Square cliff) are in line, then steer S. W. ¾ W. until north side of Osima and north side of Ota are in line; then steer S. ½ E. until the middle of Ota bears E. ½ N. where there is a good anchorage in about four fathoms of water. The principal danger in entering the harbour is a 16ft. patch about half a mile from Osima and in line with it, the North end of Ota.

borrow on the Northern Side
The Entrance of

Yedo

Enclosure No 3.
with despatch No 37
dated Yedo Aug. 17. 1867

Sailing directions for
coast of Kunaga,
Nikuni, Miyadzu &
Hanau. West Coast.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE FOUR PRINCIPAL PORTS ON THE WEST COAST,

We have been favoured by the American Legation with these, which we publish for general information.

Sailing Directions by Lt. Com S. W. Nichols and W. W. Maclay U. S. 'Shenandoah' under command of Commodore J. R. Goldsborough.

TSURUNGA BAY, WEST COAST.

Approaching Tsurunga Bay from the N., steer so as to be distant six miles from the North end of Tamashima cape, when it is brought in line with its point. Then steer S. E. ½ S. until you open a triangular white cliff to the left of the town and bring it to bear S. ½ E.' then steer for it until you bring the first prominent point on the left of the bay as you go in to bear E, by N. ½ N.; then steer S ½ W. until the water shoals to 6 fathoms, where there is a good anchorage within half a mile of the town. The soundings in Tsurunga harbour are very deep, there being water enough for a vessel to anchor within a cable's length of the shore line, except off the prominent points, from which extend small jagged rocks, most of them above water. Off the prominent point S. S. E. ½ E. from the mouth of the river, there is a sunken rock with only two feet of water upon it; this is correctly laid down on the chart.

MIKUNI ROADS.

Steering in for Mikuni Roads deep water will be found within half-a-mile of the shore, where the soundings vary from four to six fathoms. The best anchorage is reached by bringing the West end of Assima to bear North and then steering North or South as the case may be until the mouth of Mikuni River, easily distinguished bears E. S. E., where there will be found 7 fathoms, and good holding ground of sand and hard mud. Should it be desirable to anchor closer in, stand in E. S. E., for the mouth of the River until the soundings decrease to 4 fathoms.

There is bold water off the West side of Assima Islands. The *Shenandoah* passed within ¾ of a mile.

MIYADSU, WEST COAST.

The Okine Islands lie about N. E. ½ E. from the entrance to Miyadsu, distant 8 miles, from whence the course is in by mid-channel about S.W. ¾ W. until between Whale point and Okakashima, then S. W. ¾ S up to the mouth of the harbour, when the battery can be steered for direct. The soundings will generally decrease from 11 to 7 and 6 fathoms. The best anchorage is on a North line from the battery in about 8 fathoms with [redacted] bottom and good holding ground.

At the right of the town and off a red sand bank and about 150 yards from shore was found but one fathom of water. Outside of a line drawn from this spot to the battery and around the entire harbour, within three ship's lengths from the shore, sufficient water was found to swing ship (in five fathoms). The harbour is an excellent one, without danger except inside a line extending from the right of the town to the battery.

NANOU (or NANAO) WEST COAST.

Bring the middle of the Southern entrance to bear W. by S. ¼ S. and then run for it. After entering the Channel, keep close over to the North shore running parallel to a line passing through North Channel Bluff and Matui Ogaki which will be a course of about W. by S. ¼ S. Be careful not to get inside of the bight between these two points where there is a shoal with only three feet of water upon it, bearing about S. by W. from a little village. In passing through the Channel South of North Channel Bluff [redacted] which may be approached quite closely and stand in towards harbour. S. & by W. ½ W. the above bearings are magnetic: the Southern side of Nanao is said to be very rocky with dangerous reefs extending from it in an easterly direction to the distance of 5 miles.

On the North side the reefs are said to extend 2½ miles off shore. From abreast North Channel Bluff steer S.W. by W. ½ W. until North end of Majuna & North side of Ota (Square cliff) are in line, then steer S. W. ½ W. until north side of Osima and north side of Ota are in line; then steer S. ½ E. until the middle of Ota bears E. ½ N. where there is a good anchorage in about four fathoms of water. The principal danger in entering the harbour is a 16ft. patch about half a mile from Osima and in line with it, the North end of Ota.

Harbour on the Northern side of the entrance

Enclosure No 3
with despatch No 37
dated Yokohama Aug. 17. 1864)

Duplicate

Railroad directions from
north of Kanagawa
to Kawasaki. Miyaden
Shimmachi

TSURUGA
ANCHORAGE

SURVEYED BY U.S.S. SHENANDOAH.
COMMODORE J.R GOLDSBOROUGH.
JULY 1867

Variation 4°. 30' W.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

RISE AND FALL OF TIDE = 2 feet.

ONE MILE.

Approximate Lat 35° 35' N
Long 136° 04' E

PLAIN with HIGH HILLS in REAR

HIGH BLUFFS

HIGH BLUFFS
SHARP ROCKY BASES

HIGH BLUFFS

ROCKY BASES

Tree on hill

Rock showing but 2 feet at ↓

Village

Village

Village

Sandy Beach

HIGH BLUFFS

ROCKY BASES

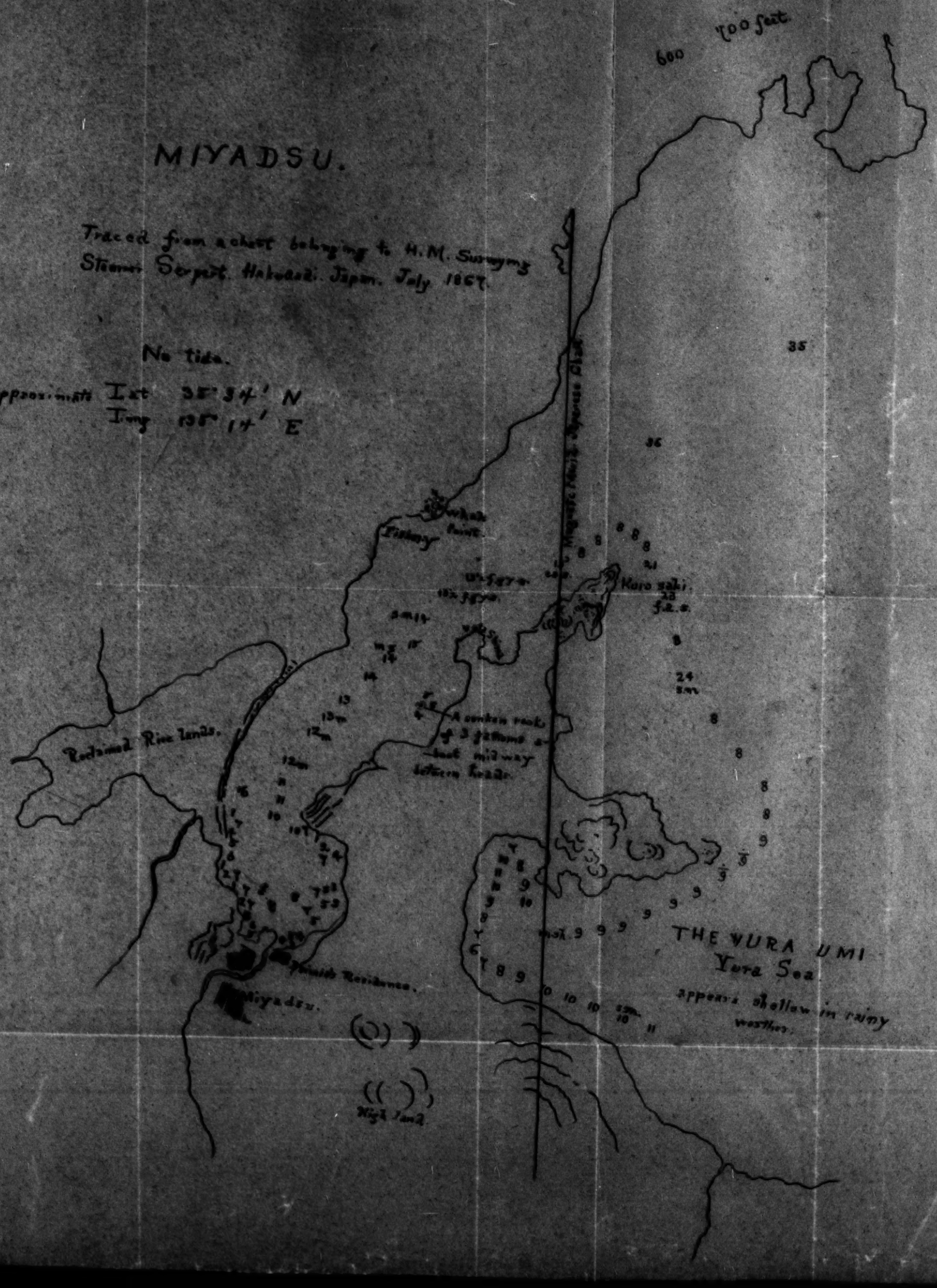
Var. 4° 30' W South

MIYADSU.

Traced from a chart belonging to H.M. Surveying Steamer Serpent. Hakodadi. Japan. July 1867.

No tide.

Approximate Lat 35° 34′ N
Long 135° 14′ E



Nanao

Plan of the Anchorage

HW F.L.C about Noon
Springs rise 2 ft.
Neaps . 0 ft 5 in

Variation 4° 56' W.

Soundings in feet.

Approximate Lat 37° 02' 30" N
Long. 136° 58' E

Var. 4° 56' W

Deep channel → towards anchorage

Said to be only 10 feet in 76 is passage.

Reported Nejima (low)

Ojima (low rocks)

Spoon Cliff

Village A

Low Point

Village B.

Kawa Sumi

Surveyed by
Commander Bullock. R.N.
H.M.S Serpent.
JUNE 1867.

Nanao
or
Tokoro Kuchi (Gbinder)

MIKUNI ROADS.

Surveyed 25 June 1867.

Comd[r]: [redacted] H.M.S. Serpent.

Approximate Int 36° 12' N
Long 136° 08' E

Variation 5° W.

Soundings in fathoms except the Bar and River where they are in feet.

ETCHIZEN

Fukuye the capital of Etchizen is 12 miles up the river and can be reached by boats. There are rapids 2 miles below the city.

The conspicuous square Tree kept between the two entrance points & one third from the South point leads over the Bar in 6 feet abt ESE

Ajima

Saki Ura

Low hilly country.

Town of MIKUNI

Temple

Yellow House

Shore Tree

Stone House

Bridge

Island

MIKUNI RIVER

Sand banks dry at low water

Cables 50 5 0 1 2 miles.

NOTO

Sandy hills.

Oki Bay.

Umoura.

Nanao.

PENINSULA OF NOTO

Traced from a Japanese Chart.

(To accompany the harbor chart of Nanao.)

Eye Sketch of the Southern Entrance To Nanáo Harbour.
by Comdr Bullock H M S Serpent. July 1867.
Bearings Magnetic.

Rec'd 6th Oct. No. 1 Enclosure

38

Legation of the United States
Yedo August 17 1867

Sir,

I send inclosed (No 1) copy of No 1
a communication received from
D. L. Moore Esq. Vice Consul at ~~H~~
Nagasaki, announcing the murder
at that place, on the morning of
the 14th of June of George Brickle,
an American sailor from the bark
"Calcutta". While at Nagasaki
I took occasion to make further
personal examination into the
circumstances attending the murder,
but was unable to learn more than
is set out in the inclosed papers.

The

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

the Governor of Nagasaki promises me to use every exertion to discover the assassin and bring him to punishment. I fear however their efforts will be in vain.

While I was at Nagasaki two English sailors from the "Icarus" were cruelly murdered in the native town by Japanese officers. They seem to have been sleeping in the street near the entrance of a tea house and were killed about midnight, each with one cut of a sword across the throat and chest.

Their bodies were not discovered until morning. Every effort is being made by the English and Japanese authorities to discover the assassins.

My

My opinion is that all these murders are committed not by residents of Nagasaki but by the retainers of Daimios residing in other provinces of Japan, who frequently visit Nagasaki, commit their depredations and then return by water to their homes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's Most obedient servant

B. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

Yedo 17 August 1867

R. B. VanValkenburgh
Minister Resident

No 38.-

One enclosure

Received Oct 6. 1867

Murder of American sailor at Nagasaki

(Copy)

"United States Consulate

Nagasaki June 17 1867

Sir,

I regret to have to inform you that on the morning of the 14th instant, between 1 and 2 o'clock an American seaman was found murdered in one of the streets of the streets of the foreign quarter at this port. He had received a severe cut across the back of the neck, which from its appearance, had been caused by a Japanese sword. From the testimony taken at the inquest on the body it was found that he was a sailor from the American Bark "Valetta," named George Burke: that

Genl R. B. Van Valkenburgh
U. S. Minister Resident in Japan
Yedo

that about 11 o'clock the night before he had left a public house in the settlement, saying he was going on board his ship, but was found by some sailors from H. M. S. Serpent, who were returning from the city about two hours after words lying in the street quite dead, though warm. They procured assistance and carried him to the house of a British subject near by. It also appears that a man answering to his description was seen at one of the tea houses in the city; according to the statement of a Japanese woman, about one o'clock, and that he only remained a few moments. The man left the public house alone and judging from the position in

which

which the body was lying when found must have been cut down while returning from the City. I enclose herewith copy of the Doctors certificate 201 and copy of the verdict given at the inquest. 202

No motive can be assigned for the crime, nor has anything yet transpired to give a clue to the perpetrator. The testimony shows that he was sober when he left the public house.

I promptly placed the matter before the native authorities requesting them, without delay, to take the necessary steps for the detection and punishment of the guilty party: and at an interview with the Governor to day he expressed his profound regret at the murder and informed

informed me that as soon as it was made known to him, he sent officers to the several public places in the native city and to the different villages in the vicinity, with instructions to be vigilant in their endeavors to find the assassin and that he would do all in his power to find out and punish the murderer.

It is known among foreigners, here that on the same night a Japanese woman was severely wounded, in the city, by a sword in the hands of a Japanese. The Governor when questioned about this said he had not been informed of it, but his interpreter told me it was true, though it had not been reported officially.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(signed) D. L. Moore

U. S. Vice Consul

[Copy]

Nagasaki June 14 1867

I certify that I have examined a corpse lying in an out house on these premises and find an incised wound extending from the right ear across the back of the neck to the left ear. In the course of the wound the soft parts are all clearly divided. There is also a piece of the inferior portion of the occipital bone sliced off and the spinal cord divided between the first and second cervical vertabrae.

The wound is sufficient to cause instant death and appears to have been made by one cut from a heavy sharp instrument.

signed Jos. J. Scherzer M. D

True copy

D. L. Rhoades

Copy.

Verdict given at an Inquest on the body of George Bunker, held on the 14th day of June 1867 before D. L. Moore U. S. Vice Consul at Nagasaki, acting as Coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs J. H. Smith, Robt. G. Walsh, and Capt Henry Brown

"From the testimony we find that deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted on the back of the neck with a heavy sharp instrument in the hands of some person to us unknown. And we are of opinion that a wound of this nature could be caused only by such an instrument as a Japanese long sword.

(Sgd) D. L. Moore
U. S Vice Consul

J. H. Smith
H. Brown
H. G. Walsh
} Jurors

June 15 1867

Enclosure No 1
With dispatch No 38
Dated August 17 1867

Copy papers from D. L.
Moore Esq U.S. Vice Consul
Nagasaki relative to the
Murder of an American
Sailor at that Port

Recd 6th Oct

Mr Charlton

No 39.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. August 18. 1867

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. copy of a letter from S.C. Phelps Esq. Chief Agent in the East for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. applying for wharf privileges at Nagasaki. & I also enclose No 2. copy of my letter to the Tycoon making the denied application.

After several interviews with the Tycoon and Governor for Foreign affairs, in which I explained this matter at length.

The Honorable W.H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

No 1

No 2

ir

it was agreed that the Governor of Nagasaki should be furnished with full instructions on the subject to grant the application if there were no insuperable objections of a local nature — and further that on the occasion of my visit to that port: after returning from visiting the ports on the West Coast, he would be authorized to come to a final understanding with me on the matter.

I found the Governor of Kagasaki favorably impressed with the contemplated improvement and after several interviews with him it was agreed that he would construct a pier in front of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's premises into deep water — upon which merchandise may then be landed under the existing

existing local Regulations, and that the Construction of the pier would be begun as soon as the requisite plans shall be furnished by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Agents.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant

R B Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident in Japan

Yedo. August 18 1867

R. H. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident.

No. 39.

2 Enclosures

Received.

Oct 6. 1867

Wharfingers Fees

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.

at Kanagawa.

(Copy)

Agency Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Yokohama January 23 1861

His Excellency
Genl R. B. Van Valkenburgh
U. S. Minister &c &c
Yedo.

Sir,

In order to facilitate the despatch of the Mail Steamers of the American line at Nagasaki, it is necessary to build out a wharf to 21 feet water off the property the Company may purchase for its purposes at that Port. In the foreign settlement there is not sufficient depth of water except in front of lots 45 to 57 inclusive and a lot next S. W. owned or occupied by Kazoui a Japanese. Following

next

next are two lots occupied by foreigners for ship building purposes. These properties are in the foreign quarter at Kamino Seki and have water enough at about 100 feet from the shore.

I have caused an offer to be made to Kazoni to purchase his right at a good market value: but should he refuse to sell and it should be necessary, can not authority be given to the Governor to remove him upon application of the Company's Agent at Nagasaki; Kazoni to be paid a fair compensation?

It becomes necessary to apply to the Japanese Government for the above authority as well as to build the wharf at which the steamers can lie for loading, discharging and coaling.

The

The Company will also wish to establish a "Bonded Warehouse," where freights, both inward and outward can be stored under such rules as may be necessary, the Customs business being conducted entirely through the warehouse and not the ship. Thus the Steamer on arrival will at once discharge into the building and receive from it what has already passed the Custom House and can put to sea in four hours after entering port. The Company can give all the security demanded for the faithful observance of the laws of Japan in the premises.

I have the honor now respectfully to request that you will present these questions to the Government

of

of Japan and obtain the permission to proceed with the works at as early a day as practicable

I have the honor to be
respectfully Your obt. servt.
(Signed) S. Lidyard Phelps
Apl.

Enclosure No 1
with duplicate No 39
Date June 15th 1887

Copy letter of S. L. Phelps
Esq relative to erection
of a wharf at Nagasaki
for P. M. S. S. Co.

/Copy/

Legation of the United States

Yedo February 5 1867

Their Excellencies

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs

" " "

Yedo.

You have, no doubt, been informed that it is the purpose of the Pacific Mail Steamship Comp'y. who own and run the line of large steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, to connect Yokohama by a line of steam vessels, running through the Inland Sea, touching at Nagasaki and thus to Shanghai. In order to enable them properly and expeditiously to make the trip it will be necessary for

for the Comp.y to erect a wharf or pier at Nagasaki, reaching from the shore into deep water, so that the steam vessels may come alongside of it. loading and discharging without the use of lighters or boats. They also desire to erect a large bonded warehouse from and into which goods can only be taken or removed after they shall have properly passed the Custom house. I need hardly say to Your Excellencies that such a line would add much to the commercial prosperity of Japan and should be encouraged by the Government. The wharf proposed to be built would not interfere with the navigation or safety of the harbor but on the contrary

would

would render it more safe and convenient. I have the honor therefore to transmit to Your Excellencies a copy of a communication addressed to me by Capt S. Ledyard Phelps upon this subject. He is the agent of this Comp.y at Hong Kong.

I trust Your Excellencies will give to this matter application that consideration which its importance demands. and inform me of your favorable conclusion at an early date

With respect and esteem

(Signed) R. B. VanValkenburgh.

Minister Resident of the United States

Enclosure No 2
with despatch No 39
Dated Yedo August 18, 1867

Copy letter to Gorogio
relative to the erection of
a wharf for the P. M. S. S.
Co. at Nagasaki

No 40

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo August 18 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, dated the 5th, 28th and 29th March, the 3rd, 8th and 16th May last respectively;- also Circular of the Department of the 17th April and the President's proclamation of the 12th March last.

The Honorable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

immediately

Immediately on my return from the West Coast and Nagasaki, I called on Count de la Tour, the Italian Minister to this Country recently arrived here, whose acquaintance I was greatly pleased to make; on which occasion I placed this Legation residence, and any Services it may be my good fortune to render him at his disposal.

The five Sets of Diplomatic Correspondence for 1865 were received in good Condition, and one Set has already been forwarded to each of the Consulates at the three open ports.

No Set no alteration has been

been made with the Japanese Coinage;
Since the valuable assays of Japanese
gold and Silver Coin at the U.S Mint
in 1859. - The Silver boo or ichiboo
is still most commonly in circulation.

The machinery for minting ordered
some time ago has not yet been re-
ceived from Europe; and as soon
as it shall be in operation on the
improved System, that has not yet
been agreed upon, I shall not
fail at once to furnish You with
Complete data on this interesting subject.

The Certificate of the appoint-
ment of Mr D L Moore as Vice Consul
at Nagasaki will be sent to him
by the first opportunity, together I
trust with a Notice to that effect

from

from the Gorojin to the Governor at that port, which has been applied for.

In reply to your Circular I beg to say, that there are no postage Stamps in this Country.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

your most Obedient Servant.

R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident in Japan.

ans. 10 Oct

Ende 1

M. J. Execution in Japan

Yedo August 23. 1867

Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Sir -

On My Recent Visit to The Tycoon
presented me with two photographs
himself, taken by an English man
board of one of her Majesty's Ships
in in the harbor - He also marked
1. Shows him in his Official Costum
he was when he gave audience to
Foreign Ministers - No 2 in his
rivate dress as he was when I
ad the pleasure of dining with
im - May I ask you to accept
e photographs one for yourself &
e other for your son Frederick

I had the pleasure of presenting
the Tycoon, a large Photograph of
the President, one of Yourself, and Some
of the other Members of the Cabinet, all
taken by Gardner - also a large Photographic
Album filled with the Photographs of our
Generals, Admirals and Prominent
Personages - His Majesty declared himself
much pleased with them and informed
me He Was having an Autograph Album
specially prepared for the President, but
had not yet received it - As Soon as
it arrives I Shall take great pleasure
in forwarding it to You -

I am Sir

Most Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
W. Wentworth Bunbury

Mr. Smith

No 44.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Jedo August 21st 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1 copy of a letter to J Stahel Esqr our Consul at Kanagawa authorizing him to transfer to Dr Vedder of that place, (and who formerly was a Surgeon in the Navy) the ground reserved for the United States for hospital purposes - and on the expressed condition that possession of the ground may at any time, if desired, be returned by the United States.

In view of the suffering that may be relieved and also of

The Honorable W H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

the expense necessarily to be encurred
in the erection of suitable hospital
accommodation. I trust you will
be pleased to approve of the
conditional transfer of the said ground
which can scarcely be said to possess
any marketable value, and that
you will authorize me, in case
there is no prospect of a U.S
Marine hospital being erected
and of an appropriation therefor
being made as applied for - to
relieve Mr Vedder of the embarrassment
of the transfer and to make it
unconditionally for hospital purposes.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
R.B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan

No. 69

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. August 20. 1867.

Sir,

As already stated to you there is no objection on my part to the transfer of the lot on the bluffs at Yokohama reserved on behalf of the United States for hospital purposes to Dr. Vedder for that specific purpose and for no other, provided it be distinctly stipulated in the deed that at any time hereafter possession of the said lot may be resumed by the United States on refunding to Dr Vedder in such case the appraised value of the improvements that may

J. Stahel Esq^re
U.S. Consul
Kanagawa.

&c

be on the ground at the time of such a resumption of possession.

D^r Vedder has of course to assume the payment of the pound rent.

I shall inform the Department of my action in this matter, which in view of the urgency of establishing hospital accommodation at your port I have no doubt will be entirely approved, - and I shall at the same time request that at the earliest possible moment I may be notified whether there still exists a probability of the ground referred to being required for the United States - and that in case of a negative and Govt answer to this enquiry I may be authorized to waive on behalf of the United States the title to the said ground, by which D^r Vedder would

be

The proba
cannot
determin
Govt
is not dis
at present
to waive its
right to assu
possession

be placed in unconditional possession
and become the original grantee.

I am Sir

Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Signed R J Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of the United States

in Japan -

Enclosure No. 1
with dispatch No 41
dated Legn. August 21 1867

Gen Van Valkenburgh &c &c
Asstl Engr.

No. 42

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. August 21. 1867.

Sir,

At an interview yesterday with Edzure Kanga no Kami one of the Governors for foreign affairs, he informed me that the war in Japan was over, and that peace was now established. The precise terms of the arrangement made between the Tycoon and the Prince of Nagato and Suwo (Chohiu) he was not able to give me, but this much is undoubtedly true. Chohiu returns to his allegiance, disbands his army and surrenders to Kokura the territory he had taken from him; while the Tycoon re-

The Honorable W H Seward
Secretary of State

Washington

rebuild the Yashis or residences of Choshu which were demolished in Yedo. - Satsuma and Tosa powerful princes and warm friends of Choshu are now apparently friendly with the Tycoon, having recently visited him at Miako and assisted in bringing about the settlement of difficulties."-

The Governor remarked to me "that all now seemed to be pleasant "but it was impossible to tell how "long peace would continue, as there "were many bad men in Japan". I trust there will be no further outbreak and yet fear that the opening of the cities and ports on the 1st of January next may be made the occasion of new troubles.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
W. Bramwell Burgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

No 260 Ack

Mr Clarke
Ack.

43. Legation of the United States
Yeddo August 22d 1867

Sir,

Count De la Tour, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Italian Government, Kint de Roodenbeck, representative of the Belgian Government, who is charged specially with the exchange of the ratification of the treaty between his Government and the Tycoon and M. de Brandt, representative of the Prussian Government, have recently arrived in Japan, making quite an addition to the number of my colleagues.

I

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

I have called upon them and so far there is perfect cordiality and unanimity existing among us.

Upon consultations in regard to the opening of the City of Yoo under the treaty, "for the purposes of trade," we have selected a site for the foreign settlement at the mouth of the Sume degawa River, which enters the bay of Yoo near the center of the City. The place selected is close to the business part of the city and is located directly upon the water, which, however, is very shallow for a long distance out into the bay. Large ships cannot approach the shore nearer than about two miles. The agreement with the Japanese Government has not yet been perfected

superior but they have assented to the location, designated the bounds within which foreigners can rent land and houses, under the treaty and have further agreed to build a large two story hotel, to be conducted on European plan, to contain about sixty rooms, costing about sixty thousand dollars, for the especial use and benefit of foreigners. They have also employed an American architect to make the plans and superintend the building, and send to San Francisco per Colorado this month for the furniture.

I trust all will be ready by the first of January.

Unless otherwise instructed

believing

believing it to be not only for the interests of the American, but also of the Japanese Government; I shall insist upon the terms of the treaty, admitting no one to Yedo except "for the purpose of trade". This I believe to mean trade for export or import from the country and does not include the retailing of liquors, the erection of grog shops, or a general influx of sailors, visitors or vagabonds.

Were such persons to be freely admitted at this time to Yedo, there would be no end of casualties and consequent troubles both to foreign and to the Japanese Government.

As soon as the agreement

shall

shall have been signed between
the Foreign Representatives and the
Japanese Government relative to
the opening of Yoo. I shall
forward a copy to the Department
and, in the meantime, I send a
small map of Yoo, enclosing No. 101
with the portion designated for the
foreign settlement and Hotel marked.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obt. Servt.

W. B. Vanvalkenburgh

Minister Resident

63 Oct

Mr Evarts
Sec. &c.

4 Legation of the United States
Yedo August 23 1867

Sir,

On my recent arrival at Nagasaki, in the Shenandoah, returning from the West Coast, I learn a rumor that a large number of native christians of the Roman Catholic faith, had recently been arrested, tortured and imprisoned, under an old law of Japan, for the exercise of Christian belief.

I at once wrote a note to Right Revd Bishop Petitjean, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Japan, who resides in Nagasaki, asking for

on William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

for such information as might be in his possession. The next day, 27th July, he called upon me and kindly gave me the following facts

In Japan, there are now, as near as can be estimated, 20000 native Roman Catholics, descendants from the Christians formerly resident in this Country. These are scattered more or less, all over the Empire. There are, comparatively, no new converts. The largest portion of these Christians reside in the Island of Kiusiu, and Nagasaki is the central point at which there is a French Bishop and several French Priests. Wherever it has been possible, these Christians have kept up their forms of worship

worship in secret and their religious
rites have been constantly since
the last massacre at Pappenberg.
Near Nagasaki there are many of
these Christians and the priests
frequently visit among them,
preaching and administering their
Sacraments in the night. The
Government must have had
notice of these meetings for a
long time but took no measures
about them until the Bonzes, or
priests of the Buddhist and Sintoo
temples, complained bitterly that
their revenues from burials, etc.
were rapidly falling off. About
the middle of July, these complaints
having become so numerous, the
Governor, in the night time caused
the arrest of sixty three men, women
and

and children in the little valley of Ouri Kami, situated about four miles from Nagasaki. They were confined in small prisons situated for the purpose. It was not known what, if any, torture had been inflicted or what was to be the punishment.

Deeming it my duty, I, at once, asked an audience with the two Governors of Nagasaki and, on the 29th of July, they visited me pursuant to my request. I expressed to them my regret at the occurrence and endeavored to induce them to release the poor prisoners. They declined: having arrested them as criminals under the laws of Japan, upon complaint and proof: unless by direction from the

the Governor. They assured me however that they had not been tortured, and promised that the wants of those confined, as well as of their families should be provided for and that no future arrests should be made until directions were received from the Georgia.

Subsequently I learned that two more arrests had been made. I at once asked another interview with the Governor and on the 8th of August they again visited me. They then informed me the two subsequent arrests were not made by their order and that the charge against the persons arrested was not that of being Christians. They renewed

their

their promises of kind treatment made at the former interview.

On my return to this City and on the 20th instant, I had an interview with one of the Governors of Foreign Affairs upon the subject and addressed a communication to the Governor, a copy of which,

No 1 I forward in this.

To this I have received, as yet, no answer, but am informed unofficially, that orders have been ~~forwarded~~ forwarded to Nagasaki for the release of the prisoners.

No 2. Enclosed, (No 2) I send memoranda of my conversations with Yoshi Oszumi No Kami and Tokunaga Iwami no Kami, the two Governors of Nagasaki.

I trust that my action in this matter will meet with the

approval of the President and
of the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your Respectfully

Your obedient servant.

P. B. Vanwalkenburgh

Minister Resident

in Japan
Yedo August 23 1867

R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident

Two Enclosures

Received Oct 1 1867

[redacted]

About the arrest of
Christian Japanese at
Nagasaki July 1867

(Copy)

No 72. Legation of the United States

Yedo August 20 1867

To

Their Excellencies

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs

" " "

Yedo.

It is the express desire of my Govt. that I shall in no manner interfere with the internal regulations of Japan and that I shall carefully guard against even suspicion of doing so. Yet I cannot fail to state to Your Excellencies that the President will learn with regret the recent action of the Governor of Nagasaki in causing the arrest of native Christians at that port for no crime or misdemeanor other than

the

the profession of their faith and on the plea of the infringement of an ancient law which, if these people were at all aware of its existence, is at all events now obsolete and in entire discord with the enlightened policy inaugurated by His present Majesty the Tycoon.

The absolute religious freedom of which the United States has set the example to the world and the entire independence of all religious belief from the interference and control of governments, have in a great measure contributed to the unexampled prosperity and power at which my country has arrived.

Intolerance in regard to religious matters would at this moment be regarded

regarded in a very serious light by the Christian world, and perhaps to a greater or less extent, be followed by the withdrawal of the sympathy of the Great Western Powers of which the government of the Tycoon stands so much in need.

My remonstrances with the Governor of Nagasaki have no doubt had for result that instructions for the release of the native Christians have ere this been issued.

The Governor of Nagasaki acted in this unfortunate matter on his own responsibility — and while I now call Your Excellencies' attention to the danger to which an ill considered act of an agent with only very limited authority may lead, I have the honor to request

request Your Excellencies to inform me officially that these native Christians have been released:— that their property has been restored to them and that an absolute forgetfulness of the past may be considered as a guarantee against similar ill advised acts for the future.

With Respect and Esteem
I am &c R. A. Van Valkenburgh.
Minister Resident of
the United States

Nagasaki July 29 1867

Minutes of an interview held this day with Yoshe Ozumi no Kami and Tokunaga Iwami no Kami Governors of Nagasaki.

Min. Am sorry to learn that, by the Governor's order, a number of native Christians have been arrested and imprisoned.

Gov. Am deeply sorry for this matter. These people have announced publicly that they are Christians. I am obliged by laws to arrest them though sorry to do so.

Min. I had hoped that the Japanese had become more enlightened in regard to these matters. In all Countries especially in America we can worship

worship God as we choose.

Gov. According to Japanese law, for a long time past, foreign religion is prohibited. When that law is repealed we will not arrest any one because of his religion.

Min. I have a copy of that law translated from the Japanese and will do all I can to have the Govgin repeal it. The whole world will be astonished to hear that the Governor has arrested these people because they do not use the same form of worship with himself. I understand the Governor must carry out the law but hope he will treat these prisoners well until they can be released by the proper tribunal.

Gov. Have taken care that these

these prisoners are treated properly:
better than ordinary ones. Have
written to the Gorogio about these
matters but not yet received an
answer. About sixty three have
been arrested. Impossible for
me to release them without in-
structions from the Gorogio. Have
no instructions from the Gorogio
to arrest them.

Kun. Am sorry it has happened: it
will injure Japan in the eyes of
all nations also at the time
when the Tycoon wants their
sympathy & support.

Gov. The number of Christians in
Japan is daily increasing and
we fear it will lead to internal
troubles.

Kun. Governor should not meddle

with

with religion. that is the only true way to avoid trouble.

2nd Gov. Have just left the Capital. Tycoons minister is quite different from what it was formerly: laws have been changed greatly. think this law will be changed also. but the Tycoon has not yet had time.

Nim. I speak as a friend of the Tycoon and of Japan. Believe the Tycoon to be a true, earnest and most intelligent man. My Government will greatly regret this occurrence and I hope the law will soon be repealed. Does the Governor allow any one to visit these prisoners. and will he allow me?

Gov. Common people are prohibited from

from seeing them: only the officers in charge can see them. Japanese high officials do not like to see prisoners unless in Court. You are of higher rank than myself and would not like you to see them; but if you wish to go I will accompany you

Min. Have these prisoners been beaten or tortured and have they plenty to eat?

Gov. They have not been beaten or tortured and they have plenty to eat. Will not arrest any more before I get the Tycoon's opinion. Their families are well taken care of: an officer having been appointed for that purpose. A great many complaints have been made relative to the increase of Christianity

in

in Japan. obliged to arrest these people according to law: it is my duty. will submit the matter to the opinion of the Tycoon and must abide by his decision

Memoranda of interview held August 8 1867 with the Governor of Nagasaki.

Min. Sorry to hear that since last interview more Christians have been arrested.

Gov. They are not arrested by my order nor because they are Christians: but by an officer because they disobeyed an order of the Government. They are not put in prison.

Min. How many are there of them

Gov. Two only

Min. Are they women?

Gov. Yes.

Min. They disobeyed some order of the Government?

Gov. They are confined for that.

Min. Not because they are Christians but because they disobeyed an order?

Gov. Yes.

Min. How many Christians are confined and in prison?

Gov. They were arrested during my absence. Do you wish to speak to the Gongio about it?

Min. Yes.

Gov. 65. Have spoken to the Gongio at Miaco. Cannot release them on my own responsibility.

Min. I understand. Grant all the information that I may be able

to

Lay the Matter before
the Govr. Have any Christians
been arrested in any other part of
this Island?
Govr. Do not know: of what
Country are they (what Danish
Province)?
Mis. I do not know. Have heard
that some of them have been arrested.
Govr. I have heard nothing of it.
Mis. Have any Christians died since
their confinement?
Govr. No, not as yet.

No 45.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo, August 23. 1867

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that Ono Tomosoro and Matsmoto Jidayu the Commissioners recently visiting the United States and their Suite have returned safely to their Country, expressing themselves as well pleased with the manner of their reception and their entire trip.

So far as I can learn the Government is also pleased with the result of their journey, and I have no doubt it will strengthen their

The Honorable Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Regard

regard for the United States and
have a lasting beneficial effect.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
P. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident.

Rec'd Nov
Ans'd
Mr. Chilton

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. August 29. 1867

Sir,

General VanValkenburgh, who is at present prevented by pressing business from addressing the Department, has kindly permitted me to do so, as the subject-matter principally concerns myself.

I have the honor to request, that you will be pleased to authorize Mr. VanValkenburgh

The Honorable F. W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

6

to grant me leave to visit the United States, if in his judgment my absence is not incompatible with the public interests.

It is now nearly seven years that I have resided in Japan and principally in Yedo, and during this entire period I have only been absent from the Capital, when not on duty, on three occasions for a few days each time, and never at a greater distance than fifty miles from it.

Although the climate of this country is undoubtedly healthy, yet a protracted residence here appears to exercise a slightly debilitating effect. - Whether the air lacks

vitality

vitality ; or whether the peculiar conditions under which foreigners reside at Yedo create that impression, I am perhaps unable to say. - You are no doubt aware that a foreigner in that Capital is still, though not at ignorantly as formerly, on every occasion and in all his movements escorted and guarded by Japanese policemen, - and those ever watchful obstructives even at night protect his place of residence, which is moreover completely surrounded by fences and bamboo Stockades. -

It is not difficult therefore to convey an idea of the extreme monotony of life in Yedo under such conditions, approaching so nearly

as

on it not to solitary confinement,
and the genial effect on health
may easily be imagined. I beg
to remind you that it was
ill health that compelled Mr Harris
to tender his resignation, and also
that Mr Seiyo for the same cause
hastened his departure from this
Country.

Should troubles arise in
Japan, I would of course prefer
to remain, and stand by Mr Van
Valkenburgh even if I were not in
office and therefore am duly bound
to do so; but under favorable
circumstances, when no great activity
is required, my usefulness would
be much less, and with the aid

of

of Capijota and of the common Native interpreter. I am inclined to think that my absence at the Legation will scarcely be perceived.

In conclusion I beg to say, that though I am not in ill health, yet I feel I am young no longer, and that the enjoyment even for a brief period, of the humanizing influences of Civilization would be of inestimable benefit to me.

I trust I may be permitted therefore to recommend this application to your kind and favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant.

A. J. Fontaine.

No 17 Desp Mr Walsh
No 46.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. October 1. 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1 my account for Salary for the quarter ending the 30th September 1867. and to inform you that I have this day drawn on the Department in the prescribed manner for $174.47 which draft is supported by the required vouchers.

I have the honor to be Sir.

Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Rec'd Dec 16 Mr Clarke

No 47.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo October 1. 1867.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account for Salary &c. the quarter ending the 30th September 1867 and to inform you that I have this day drawn on the Department in the prescribed manner for $358.66/, which draft is supported by the required vouchers.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant

A L Portman

The Honorable W H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

Mr Chubin

No 48.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo October 1 1867

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1 my account for Contingent Expenses of this Legation for the quarter ending the 30th September 1867. Showing balance in my hands this day of $98.46.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant

[signature]

Minister Resident in Japan

The Honorable W H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

Recd 11. Dec

Yokohama

Legation of the United States
Yedo October 2d 1861

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit for your information, correspondence with D. L. Moore Esq Acting Vice Consul at Nagasaki with reference to the smuggling of rice into that port from one of the non-open ports of Japan. I feel, in my communication, called upon to disapprove of what seemed to be the hasty action of the vice Consul, in as much as he did not furnish me any of the evidence upon which he acted afterwards however, and

I have

The Honorable
William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

in the trial of the cause the evidence seems to have been sufficient to warrant a judgment which has been acquiesced in by all the parties and is instant appeal.

No 1. I enclose (No 1) copy letter of
Vice Consul D.L. Moore and his
No 2 Enclosures: (No 2) copy of my
No 3 reply to Mr. Moore and (No 3) ~~copy~~
copy letter from Mr. Moore announcing
the trial judgment and final settlement of the case.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

R.M. Blankenburgh

Minister Resident

(Copy)

53. U.S. Consulate

Nagasaki May 13 1867

Sir

I have the honor to report as follows.

On the 3d instant a Superintendent of Customs called on me and informed me that the American ship "Anne Kimball" had been discovered by an officer of customs loading rice at an unopened port in the territory of the Prince of Kumamoto that by the order of the said officer a steamer had towed the ship nearly to the entrance of this harbor but owing to rough weather had been obliged to leave her outside.

In answer to this request that

I

Genl R B Van Valkenburgh
U.S. Minister Resident in Japan

I should investigate the matter I
affirm that I would do so as soon
as the vessel had arrived in port.
The next day morning finding
that the ship had not arrived I
sent a verbal message to the Superintendent of Customs advising him
to send a steamer to tow her in.
No reply was given to this message
but on the evening of the 5th inst.
the Governor sent an officer of
customs to learn from me what steps
I intended to take in the matter.
I answered that I was unable to
do anything before the ship had
arrived in port and again advised
the sending of a steamer to tow
her in which the officer consented
to do. I then sent an order
to the Captain to bring his vessel in.

The

The steamer left for the next morning, having on board the marshal attached to this Consulate provided with the necessary order which was duly serve on the Captain. Enclosed No 1
I send you a copy of my order to the marshal with copy of his return endorsed on it. Also a copy of a letter addressed to me by No 2
the captain. On the 8th instant I received a letter from the Governor and enclose herewith a No 3
copy of the translation also copy No 4
of my reply.

The Mr. Lake mentioned in the correspondence is an American citizen and a resident of this place, & far as I can understand he was employed by the Russian officers as their broker in this business.

that

that under their instructions the "Anne Kimball" was chartered by him in Shanghai and that before leaving this port these officers assured him that permission had been given by the proper authorities for the vessel to load at a port in Kiusiu and furthermore to go to Hiogo. Trusting to this assurance the ship at once left port and (though clearing out from this Consulate in ballast for Yokohama) was towed to Kiusiu by a steamer belonging to a Prince of that province where she took in a cargo of 15000 piculs of rice; and when on the point of leaving a Custom House Officer appeared and ordered the Kiusiu officers to have her towed back to

Nagasaki

Nagasaki.

Mr. Lake, having previously obtained from the Kwaune officers a written guarantee that they would pay to the extent of $45000 any losses that might happen to the vessel in the prosecution of this trade, gave a bond to the Captain in that amount and before bringing the vessel into port endeavored to secure from the Nair officers a sufficient sum of money to pay for the three months charter of the vessel and such penalties as the Captain had subjected himself to by going to a non treaty port.

The Kwaune officers refused to give the required sum and the ship remained outside. It is now rumored that she left for Hiogo

on

on the 8th instant

A number of vessels has been engaged lately in carrying rice from this Port to Hongs. They are all under the English flag and were provided with the permission of the Governor of this Port.

It is reported here that one was loading at Kuwana at the same time as the "Anna Kimball." but that she had the permission of the Governor and was accompanied by a Government officer.

With respect to the printing of a pass the Japanese officer mentioned in the Governor's letter, I am informed by the Marshal that it was not done during his visit to the "Anna Kimball," but as he has been told during a

visit

visit made by a Government officer a few hours before.

I may mention here that the Superintendent of Customs also informed me that the "Anne Kimball" was flying the Japanese flag while at Kusumi. I hasten to report this case to you in order that you may learn the particulars of the same so far as I am able to give them. Should it be brought to your notice by the Georgia.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) D. L. Moore

U.S. Vice Consul.

(Copy)

United States Consulate
Nagasaki May 5 1867

To
David H. Gillam
U. S. Marshal,

It having been represented to me by the Governor of Nagasaki that the American ship "Anne Kimball" has been loading rice at a non-open port in Japan in contravention of the Treaty of 1858 you are hereby commanded to proceed with as little delay as possible to the said ship reported to me to be outside of this harbor in the vicinity of Pake Rocks and to go on board and order the Master or Commanding officer to bring his ship into the limits of this harbor without delay.

And

and you are further authorized to accept the assistance of any steamer provided by the Governor of Nagasaki in towing this vessel into this port.

And of this order make due return.

I am Sir D. L. Moore
U S Vice Consul

L.S.

True Copy
(Sd) D L Moore.

May 6 1867 — The within order was served this day on Capt Williams of the ship "Anne Kimball" who replied that he could not bring his ship into port without instructions from his agents in Nagasaki

Russia

Hesser Rawson Lewis & Co.

(OSC) D. H. Tilson

U. S. Marshal

True Copy

(OSC) D. L. Thorne

(Copy)

Ship "Anne Kimball" at sea
Monday May 6 1861 2 P.M.

D.L. Irvine Esq.
U.S. Consul Nagasaki.

Dear Sir,

I have been boarded by D.H. Tillson Esq. U.S. Marshal for Nagasaki who desires me to bring my ship into your port. I have to state that I am waiting written ~~instructions~~ instructions from Messrs Rainton Lewis & Co how to act & what to do in this matter. My ship cannot come into port unless Messrs R. L. & Co write me to bring the ship into Nagasaki. I have no doubt but what they have by this time called on you & informed you of all the particulars. Inote them a letter

last

last night which by this time
they must have received and I
will guide my conduct by
their advise and Council.

I am, Dear Sir,
Most Respfly Yours
(signed) Geo C. Williams
Master of Ship
"Anne Kimball" of
Bangor

True copy
Os & DL Moore

(Copy Translation)

Nagasaki 5th of 4th month
of 3d year Keio
(May 8 1867)

To
D. L. Rowe Esq.
U.S. Acting Consul

"As it was discovered that your merchantman "Icarus," Williams, Master, went to the non-open port and received the rice on board secretly upon the request of the Prince Kumamoto, she was towed up to the outside of this harbor by my office, while it was refused that she anchor in the harbor of which the discussion was often made with you but you are not authorized to give an order to the vessel laying out of the harbor

and

and therefore your officer was
officer was sent to advise the
Captain and he was accom-
-panied by my officer in the
Japanese steamer and various
discussion was made with the
Captain but only he accepted
written our Government order nor
your but he directed the gun to
first our officer and acted so
unjustly that nobody could
approach alongside the vessel.
There is no means than to have
the hostility between both sides
but as it becomes to break the
friendship of both countries to
fire against your flag it must
be arranged after communicated
to your Minister or you whilst it
is uncertain whether the Captain
sails

sails away any moment suddenly
to somewhere, & you will be pleased
to write the above matter exactly to your
Minister at Yedo constant basing
time ~~that~~ inform Your Government
and to all the Consuls residing
at every Country that she should
be arrested somewhere and sent to
Nagasaki.

It is clear that one who made
a contract with an officer of
the Prince Kusume to send the
above "I cample" to non officer
port is Loke your subject residing
at this port, of course, he must be,
under the treaty concluded between
the two countries, while he offended
the regulation which may give a
large confusion and besides inter-
fered the government order which

Save

Jass to the Captain to get the vessel
in harbor— you will certainly
consider that he is a large offender
so you will please to give an
early reply that punishment
will be given him and I will
report all the matter to our Emperor
or that he will communicate
it to Your Minister.

With Respect

(signed) Tokunaga Masa no kami
the Governor of Nagasaki

True Copy

(s/d) D.L. Moore

/Copy/

52 United States Consulate
Nagasaki May 11 1867

To
Tokunaga Iwami no Kami
Governor of Nagasaki.

Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 8th inst. (8th of 4th Japanese month) preceding complaining of the American ship "Anne Kimball" and of the action of Mr. Lake — an American resident of this place — in connection therewith. I have the honor to inform you that owing to the absence of Mr Lake from this place I am unable to make the necessary inquiries of him in order to ascertain to what extent he has been a participator in this affair and am therefore not

prepared

Japanese to admit your view that "he is a large offender". The Captain of the above mentioned vessel in going to a non opened port to load cargo without a permit from the proper authorities, has subjected his vessel to the penalty provided for a breach of that portion of Regulation 2 Treaty of 1858 which reads: "American ships that shall smuggle or attempt to smuggle goods in any of the non opened ports of Japan; all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government and the ship shall pay a fine of one thousand dollars for each offence."

The ship being beyond my control and having no means at my disposal by which to enforce

obedience

obedience to my order that she be brought into port. I shall at the earliest possible moment submit the particulars of this case to the consideration of the U.S. Minister Resident at Apia.

In the meantime should the vessel come into this port I shall take proceedings against her for a violation of that portion of Regulation 2 above referred to.

With compliments,

(s/s) D.L. Moore

U.S. Vice Consul

True Copy

(s/s) D.L. Moore

U.S. Legation in Japan

Enclosure No 1
with Despatch No 49
Dated Yedo Oct 2 1867

Copy letter of D. L. Brown
U.S. Vice Consul at
Nagasaki reporting an
alleged violation of the
Treaty by the U.S. Mer-
chant-ship "Anna Kimball"
with enclosures

(Copy)

48 Legation of the United States

Yedo May 28 1867

Mr. D. C. Moore

Actg U.S. Vice Consul, Nagasaki,

Sir,

I have received your letters Nos. 51, 53 and 54 dated the 29th ult and the 13th & 16th instant respectively and also the four enclosures accompanying your No 53, both that letter and No. 54 relating to an alleged Treaty violation by the "Anne Turnbull," an American merchant vessel. The information on this subject contained in your letters is as yet rather imperfect - and while looking forward to a detailed report from you of all that may bear on this alleged Treaty violation in order to enable me to discuss it with the Genzio if called upon to do so, I

trust

result to say that I feel compelled to disapprove of your letter to the Governor of Nagasaki under date of May 11th (Copy of which forms your enclosure no 4 of your no 53.).

The Governor of Nagasaki enters a complaint against the Master of the Anna Kimball for taking rice on board of his vessel at a non-open port at the request of a native subject. It would seem that no evidence has been taken by you and that there is no proof of the allegations made by the Governor of Nagasaki - yet in your reply, you not only state that the vessel has rendered herself liable for a breach of the 2d Regulation of the Treaty of 1858 - but you further agree to proceed against her accordingly

Adams

should she make her appearance at Yokohama.

It should have been clear to you that the "Anna Kimball" did not smuggle or attempt to smuggle "goods in any of the non open ports of Japan" - and, as no goods were imported, there could neither be any forfeiture of imports nor any fine for an offense that has not been committed. I trust however that you will be more careful in future, keeping in view the provisions of the Convention of 25th of June 25 1866.

You will please furnish me at an early day with a copy of the permit granted by the Nagasaki authorities either to the English vessel reported to have been loading at Kinsuma when the "Anna

"Anna Kimball" left that place — or to any other foreign vessel that may have been engaged in such trade.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant
(signed) R B Rantoul Kimball

(copy)

3. United States Consulate
Nagasaki June 28 1869

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 18th instant of your dispatch No 48 in reply to my Nos 53 and 54 concerning the case of the "Anna Kimball" an American vessel, and regret to learn that you "feel compelled to disapprove of my "letter to the Governor of Nagasaki "under date of May 11th." With respect to this letter I have to inform you that before it was written I had ample proof of the allegations of the Governor of Nagasaki that the "Anna Kimball" had been loading rice at a non open Port. This proof was

Samuel R Brandebrough
U.S. Minister Resident

was obtained from the Revenue officers themselves, who called on me on the 4th ultimo, the day after the seizure entered his complaint and informed me that the ship had gone to Kingston and taken in her cargo without the permission of the Governor: that they knew that this was a violation of the Treaty and that a penalty had been incurred in consequence of this act and requested me to assist them that the cargo might not be confiscated by the Governor. In view of such proof and after finding by reference to Worcester's Dictionary - the best work of the kind I have - that smuggling is defined to be "the "offence of secretly importing or "exporting goods without paying the "duties chargeable upon them": "to import

or

"or export unlawfully": I note my
letter to the Governor stating "that
the vessel has rendered herself liable
for a breach of the 2d Regulation of
the Treaty of 1858" and advising
to proceed against her accordingly
should she make her appearance at
this Port.

In my No 53. I informed you
that it was rumored that the
"Anna Kimball" had left for Hiogo
on the 8th ult. but instead of going
to Hiogo she turned up at Nagasaki
from which place the Captain
communicated with his agent at
Shanghai and on the 27th ultimo
she was again reported off this Harbor
but from her movements showed no
disposition to come in. The same day
I received a letter from Mr. R. R.

Robinet

Rotwit. attorney for the Kumume offices
No 1 copy of which I enclose. I tried to
induce the agents of the vessel here
to advise the captain to bring his
ship in without obliging me to send
for him. but failing in this I was
compelled to apply to Rear Admiral
Bell. U.S.S. "Hartford" for assistance.
I enclose copies of our correspondence
marked respectively 2. 3. 4. 5; and 6
No 7. I also enclose copy of a letter from
the Governor asking that the vessel be
brought into port.

On the 3rd ultimo she was towed in
by the "Wyoming" and on the 5th instant
the charge of smuggling in a non-
opened port of Japan brought by the Gover-
nor of Nagasaki against the "Anna
Kimball" was tried in this Consular
Court. The Governor was represented

by

by the officers of customs and Thos
Capt Edwards Commdg of the U. S. S.
"Suffolk" and Capt Henry Brown of the
American steamer "Kanagawa or Kanai" to
sit with me as associates.

I enclose copy of the decision. The Govt.
Kanawa officers acknowledge their
fault in not obtaining permission
for the "Anna Kimball" to load at a
non open port by at once paying
the fine to the captain who paid it in
to this Consulate and I have now much
satisfaction in informing you that the
whole matter has been amicably settled.

The Kanawa officers have taken
delivery of their Cargo: the Governor
having allowed them to do so through
the intercession of Mr. Robinet—
and agreed to pay for the whole time
of the charter and keep the ship

until

until such charter is expired.
She is now loading for Shanghai.
I may mention here that the ship was kept out of port because an order to bring her in could not be obtained from the Kiaochow officials. They had left the matter entirely to the management of Mr. Robinet and the agents and captains of the ships refused to recognize his authority.
I applied to the Governor for a copy of the permit which you requested me to furnish you with and received a reply that all ships employed by Princes have been chartered in the name of the Government and therefore no permit has been given, but Government officers have always been sent with the officers.
From inquiries I have made I

find

find this to be correct. I find also that a translation of the charter party into Japanese has been made on the original and the stamp of the treasury office impressed on it.

In the case of the "Anna Kimball" this was not done.

This is the first case of the kind that has ever occasioned me and in the absence of any precedent I acted to the best of my ability. I regret that any act of mine should not have met with your approval and if my conclusions have appeared to be taken too quickly will try to be more cautious and avoid such mistakes in the future

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obdt. servt.

Respectfully D. L. Brown

(Copy.)

Nagasaki May 27 (18)

D. L. Irvine Esq.

U. S. Vice Consul

Yi.

The ship "Anna Kimball" is outside and when passed by the steamer "Nilong" she was standing out. which shows that she has no disposition to come in at once: the cargo by her is ours. and if on no other account she should not be incurring risk by stopping outside.

If you will issue a warrant to compel the vessel to come in and wish to send any one to enforce it we are willing to place our steamer at your disposal: if the vessel is allowed to remain outside we by you will duly record our protest and right to claim in consequence.

Faithfully Yours

(illegible) W. M. Robinet

Attorney of re charterers

Anna Kimball

Copy

United States Consulate
Nagasaki May 29 1867

Rear Admiral H H Bell
U. S. Flagship "Hartford"
Nagasaki.

Sir,

I have the honor to apply to you for assistance to compel the Captain of the American ship "Anna Kimball"— which vessel is now outside of this harbor— to bring his ship into port. This ship has on board a full cargo of rice belonging to certain Japanese which they are unable to obtain possession of because of the ship being kept out of port. The native authorities of this port also complain to me on the 30th inst that the said ship had been loading rice in a non-open port of Japan and

requested

requested me to order the vessel into port that she might be prosecuted for a violation of that portion of Regulation 2 of the Treaty of 1818 which relates to smuggling. The order was issued and duly served on the Captain but he refused to obey it. The ship soon afterwards disappeared from this vicinity and it is now reported that she is again outside having been seen by a steamer two days ago. I am desirous of having the ship into port as soon as possible and am induced to call upon you for assistance believing that the Captain will not obey my orders without show of force to compel him.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedt servt.

D. L. Moore

Agent

(Copy)

U.S. Flag Ship "Hartford"
Harbor of Nagasaki Japan
30th May 1867

D. L. Irwin Esq.
U.S. Vice Consul at Nagasaki.

Sir,

I have the honor to receive your letter of the 29th instant yesterday afternoon calling upon me for assistance "to compel the Captain of "the American ship 'Anna Tumbull' "which vessel is about to be now "outside of this harbor to bring his "ship into port" and you desire to state— "This ship has now on board a "full cargo of rice belonging to certain "Japanese which they are unable to "obtain possession of, because of the "ship being kept out of port. The "native authorities also complain to me

"on

"on the 3rd instant that the said ship
"had been loading rice, in a non-
"treaty port of Japan and requested
"me to order the vessel into port that
"she might be prosecuted for a violation
"of that portion of Regulation 2 of
"the Treaty of Yedo which relates to
"smuggling. The order was issued
"and duly served on the Captain but
"he refused to obey it."

I regret that the grounds assigned
by you in the first paragraph have
either not been full to justify
my action. I must be glad to sus-
tain your authority and beg there-
fore to be better informed as to this
case than you have set forth.

As to paragraph second the
ships under my command have
nothing to do with suppressing smuggling
or

on the coast of Japan or elsewhere:
that is the business of the local
authorities.

I am, Sir,
Very Respectfully
(signed) H. H. Bell
Rear Admiral
Comdg U.S. Asiatic Squadron

(Copy)

59 United States Consulate
Nagasaki May 30 1867

Rear Admiral
H. H. Bell
U. S. Flagship Hartford
Nagasaki

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of this date in reply to mine of yesterday relating to the American ship "Anna Kimball" in which you state that you regret that the grounds assigned by me in a paragraph of my letter quoted by you are not more full to justify your action and that you "will be glad to sustain my au-"thority and beg therefore to be "better informed as to this case than "my letter set forth."

In

Sir reply I have the honor to inform you that the Anna Kimball was chartered for the period of three months to Mr. Lake, an American resident of this place, who afterwards ~~contracted~~ transferred the charter in all its part to officers of the Japanese Prince of Kumune: that these officers loaded the ship with a cargo of 15000 bags of rice and then ordered the Captain to bring her into this port. The Captain refused to bring her in and she is now outside of this harbor where she is kept contrary to the wishes of the Kumune officers.

Mr. Robinet attorney for the said officers now complains to me that the cargo is unlawfully

Kept

Kept out of their control by the
said Captain: and request me
to issue an order to the Captain
to bring the vessel in. I have
now the honor to request that
you will be pleased to render
me such assistance as may
be necessary in the execution
of this order.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(signed) D. L. Moore

U. S. Vice Consul.

(Copy)

U. S. Flag Ship "Hartford"
Nagasaki Japan
May 30 1867

D. L. Irwin Esq.
U. S. Vice Consul
Nagasaki Japan

Sir,

Your communication of this date giving me further information with regard to the case of the American ship "Anna Kimball" and repeating your request for assistance to bring her into port has been received and will have my attention.

I am, Sir,
Very Respectfully
(signed) H. H Bell
Rear Admiral Comdg
U. S. Asiatic Squadron

(Copy)

U. S. Flag Ship "Hartford"
Nagasaki Japan May 30 1864

D. L. Moore Esq.
U. S. Vice Consul. Nagasaki Japan

Sir,

The U. S. S. "Wyoming" will leave this anchorage at 4 am. to morrow, to bring the American ship "Anna Kimball" into port according to your request. It will be necessary for you to send an officer of the U. S. Consulate on board the "Wyoming" to identify and take charge of the "Anna Kimball."

The officer should be on board tonight.

I am Sir,
Very Respectfully
(Signed) H. H. Bell
Rear Admiral
Comdg U. S. Asiatic Squadron

(Copy Translation)

Nagasaki 27th of 4th Month
3d year Kio

D. L. Moore Esq.
U.S. Vice Consul.

As your merchant vessel "Anna Kimball", chartered by the Prince Asema yakatusa-
-kayu, sailed away without ac-
-cepting of our order for getting into this port. I am informed you exactly of the circumstances and reporter also to Gov. [redacted] communicate to your minister on this subject. In the mean-
-time Mr. Lake told at the Custom House that the above vessel is come back again and anchored outside of the harbor at present. If it is correct

I

I beg to request you that you will be pleased to take immediate steps for getting her into this harbor because your men of war luckily stay here now.

With Compliments

(Signed) Fukuzawa Iwami no Kami
Governor of Nagasaki

(Copy)

United States Consular Court

Nagasaki June 5 1867

Minor of Nagasaki, vs. Captain of ship "Anna Kimball" } charge of smuggling in a non open port of Japan

Decision

It having been clearly shown by the statement of the defendant in this case and by one of his witnesses, Mr. Lake, that the "Anna Kimball" had put in at a non open port of Japan without the permission of the proper authorities thereby committing the offense of smuggling: the Court decides that the Defendant shall pay the penalty of $1000 provided for a violation of Regulation 2 of

the

the Treaty of 1850 which relates to smuggling and in addition shall pay the Costs of this suit.

(Signed) D. L. Moore.
U. S. Vice Consul

(Sgd) Edwd. Conroy
act H. M. Comdr
U. S Navy
" Henry Brown
"Kanya ni Kani"

} associates

ein 11 Dec
1867. Thanks to attach

50 Legation of the United States
Yedo Oct 3d 1867

Sir,

In the year 1866 the Japanese
Government sent an embassy
to Russia for the purpose of
settling with that Government
the questions existing as to the
possession and government of
the Island of Sakhalin. The
Embassy returned in August
last having failed in the object
of their Mission, but having con-
cluded a convention for the tem-
porary joint occupation of the
Island

on William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

No 1 Sir. I enclose (No 1) a copy
of a communication from this
subject from His Excellency
Ojasamara Eki no kami, the
Minister for Foreign affairs also
No 2 (No 2) the enclosure referred to
in his Excellency's letter, being the
proposition made by the Russian
Government and the final
arrangement entered into by
the two Governments.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient servant

A B Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

(Copy)

To
His Excellency
R. B. VanValkenburgh.
Minister Resident of the
United States of America.

I have the honor to bring to
Your Excellency's notice inclosing
a copy of the Regulations that
respecting the frontier on the island
Karafft (Sakalin) between Russia
and Japan.

Kaida Jamato no Kami,
Governor for Foreign Affairs who
has been sent last year as Envoy
to the Capital of Russia on the
conference upon the subject with
Mr. Stein woukhow, Plenipotentiary
and Director of the Asiatic
Department in the same Country

has

Exchanges the Regulations: of
which Yamato no Kami on his
return has stated to the Government.

With Respect and Esteem

Keio 3rd Year
26th Day of 7th Month
(Aug. 26 1867)

Signed Ogasawara Iki no Kami

(Copy)

English Translation of the Regulations of the Island Sakalin

The Envoy of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, arrived at St. Petersburg, communicative to the Ministry of Foreign affairs that their Government feeling misunderstandings which may arise on the island Sakhalin in consequence of the common possession of this island and in order to strengthen the friendship now existing between Russia and Japan, desires to determinate the frontier lines admitting as such any natural boundary, mountain or River.

In the conferences which took place on this subject the Russian

Privati Counsellor Stèmonkron,
Director of the Asiatic Department
declare that the Russian Gov-
-ernment could not accept the
proposals to draw the line on
the island itself for the reasons
which were fully explained to
the Envoys of His Majesty the
Tycoon. At the same time
the Russian Government desirous
of a mutual and friendly
understanding on Sakhalin ques-
-tion made the following
proposals.

I. To consider the maritime
straits bearing the name Lapérouse
as the frontier between Japan and
Russia, these straits being the
natural boundary between the
two states under the condition of
appropriating

appropriating the whole Island of Sakhalin to Russia.

II. All the fisheries now belonging to the Japanese on the island of Sakhalin will in the future remain in their enjoyment

III. To concede to Japan complete and indisputable possession of the island of Urup now belonging to Russia with three neighboring small islets called Tchesprey. Broten of Tchesprey and Broton.

IV. In case an understanding concerning the former articles should prove impossible the island of Sakhalin will remain as before in common possession.

Both parties not having come to an understanding on this subject

subject the island of Sakhalin is left as before in common possession and the following Temporary Regulations are agreed upon in order to promote peace and good intelligence between the subjects of both States.

Article I.

Russians and Japanese on the Island of Sakhalin shall maintain peaceful and friendly relations. The settlement of any disputes and misunderstandings arising is intrusted to the local authorities. If these local authorities cannot settle the dispute, it shall be submitted to the nearest Russian and Japanese Governors.

Article II

Article II.

In consequence of common possession Russian and Japanese are at liberty to circulate upon the whole island, to make settlement and erect buildings in all localities not yet occupied by buildings, industrial establishments or gardens.

Article III.

The indigenes of the island have the full and free enjoyment of their personal rights as well as of their properties. They can, by their own agreement, be hired by Russians or Japanese. Indigenes having controlled debts or cash or goods or being debtor at the present moment towards Russians or Japanese are allowed to cancel

them

them by rank or services for any term previously determine if they are willing.

Article IV.

If the Japanese Government shows in the course of time a free with above mentioned proposals of the Russian Gov-ernment. the nearest local Governors will be appointed to negotiate a final treaty.

Article V.

The above mentioned Regulations are to be effective from the moment of their reception on the island of Sakhalin by the local authorities: i.e. no later than six months after their signature.

All other less important questions not mentioned in the present

present Regulations shall be observed by the local authorities of both States in the same manner as before.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of both parties have signed these temporary Regulations and caused their seals to be affixed.

An English translation is joined to the present duly signed by the interpreters of both parties.

At Petersburg March 18th day, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, in corresponding with Keio 3rd year Hinoto on the 25th day of the 2nd month.

(Signed). Kuroda Yamato no Kami

" Nakama Sunga no Kami

" Shi'mouchou.

U.S. Legation in Japan

Enclosure No 2
with despatch No 80
Dated Yeddo Oct 3 1867

Convention between
Japan and Russia
for the Govt of the
island of Sakhalin

Enclosure No 2.
with despatch No 80
dated Yokohama Oct 3 1867

Convention between
Japan and Russia
for the Govt of the
Island of Sakhalin

Chas. H. Lee

Legation of the United States

Yoo October 4 1867

Sir

During the troubles with the foreigners in Japan in the year 1863 and while expecting a war between England and Japan the Governor of Nagasaki issued two notices directed to the United States Consul at that port, copies of which I enclose (Nos 1 and 2) Nos 1 and 2

John G. Walsh Esq., then the Consul, addressed to the Governor an answer, copy of which is enclosed marked (No 3). The troubles were settled no No 3 war occurred and no further notice was given by the Governor, but in consequence of those two which were issued as above Nos 1 and 2

I am.

Hon Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Mr. H. Fleet a part of Messrs Augustine Heard & Co, residing at Nagasaki asked permission to re export a large quantity of tin he then had at Nagasaki: copy of which request
No 4 is enclosed marked (No 4). —
Permission was given and it was re exported to Shanghai. Messrs Augustine Heard & Co then made a claim against the Governor of Nagasaki for a large amount of loss by reason of such re exportation and the consul at that port endeavored to collect it of the Governor of Nagasaki but failed. The claim was then, in May 1865, referred to Hon. R. H. Pruyn. then Minister Resident of the United States in Japan. Such steps were taken that it

was

was uferwards taken to the Consul, and
Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. under
the direction of Gen. F. Sherard, Esq.
Consul General of the United States
at Shanghai, caused the tin to be
sold at auction in January 1866,
making, as they claim, a large loss,
and asking the Japanese Government
to reimburse them. The papers
were then, most of them, printed and
uferwards to Willie P. Maugum Esq.
United States Consulat Nagasaki.
I received them in September 1866.
I have made no formal claim
upon the Government for the
amount but after receiving from
the agent of Messrs A. Heard & Co. all
the information he could give I sent
for a Governor of Foreign affairs and
one of the acting Governors of Nagasaki
and

asked them for further information upon the subject. They required some time to correspond with their officers at Nagasaki and to examine into the claim. Since then Mr Hall has had different interviews with them, hoping to arrive at an amicable arrangement but they claim that the order to foreigners to remove from Nagasaki was not made, Nos. 1 and 2 being only preliminary notices, and that Mr. Field having re exported his tea without such order, did it at his own risk. I send copies of all the printed documents nos (Nos 5) and copy of the letter upon the subject from Mr. Maejima No. 6. Consul at Nagasaki (No 6) asking that after an examination

of

of the papers I may be instructed what course to pursue.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your Excellency's Your obedient servant

P. B. Randolph

Minister Resident

Copy Translation

I have heard that special demands have been made by the English Ambassador who has arrived at Kanagawa with some war vessels: in case our side cannot come to an agreement with the English and when I shall receive the information that war has been declared then war will be made on the English here also. If you merchants remain at this place where the war is carried on I cannot foretell the fatal consequences that may occur: yet I have not the means to send officers for protection. Please therefore to arrange matters so that the merchants shall leave this place for the present.

14th of 3rd mo. Bunkin 3.

(signed) Oo Kubo Bungo no Kami

from Jas G. Walsh

Yedo -

Enclosure No 1
with despatch No 51
after Yedo Oct 4 1867

Copy Notice of Govt of
Kanagawa that he cannot
be responsible for the
safety of foreigners abroad
but in case of war with
England

Copy Translation

25th of 3d month of 8th year Bunyku

I beg to inform you that if the news that is the war is de-clared and the peace is breaking out come from Kanagawa then you will please direct the all subject to leave off this port during limitation of 24 hours (European 48 hours) after I notice you about it.

With Compliment

Signed Oo Kubo Bungo no Kami

To

John S. Walsh Esqr.

No. 1 Legation in Japan
Yedo

Enclosure No 2
with dispatch No 51
Yedo Oct 4 1867

Copy notice of the Gov of
Nagasaki that in case
of war with England all
foreigners must leave that
port in 48 hours.

(Copy)

No 57 United States Consulate
Nagasaki May 15 1863

Sir,

Please take notice that in consequence of Your Excellency's communications addressed to me of date 12th and 13th instant (24th and 25th of 3rd Jap. mo.) American merchants at this port may deem it necessary for the protection of their property to ship it to some foreign port and any loss incurred by them so doing will be a proper claim against the Japanese Government.

For any imports shipped in this way the duty which has been paid on them should be returned when application is made for permit to reship.

I

I will be glad to arrange this matter with Your Excellency's Officers.

With Compliments

Signed Jno. G. Walsh

U.S. Consul

(Copy)

Nagasaki May 14 1863.

Sir,

Please grant permit to re export
per American schr. Caliope the
following goods viz:

Russell & Co { 122 & 330 slabs Tin imported per Dutch barke Arlequin March 30 1863

Remans { 898. Eng steamer Spartan arrd. 9 1863

1228.

The above Tin re exported in con-
sequence of a notice having been
received by the United States Consul
from the Governor of Nagasaki,
requiring all foreigners to leave the
place within 48 hours after receipt
of news of a declaration of war
between England and Japan.

I have &c. J. Fiels.

2

The Superintendent of Customs
Nagasaki

Enclosure No 4
with dispatch No 51
Mr Fox Oct 4 1867

Letter of Mr. F. F. Fiske
requesting permit for
the export of 122 8 Kats
of Tin

Copy

No 31. United States Consulate

Nagasaki June 18 1866

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith thirteen printed documents with a duplicate letter from Augustine Heard and Co of Shanghai asking for their claim on the Japanese Government for loss on 1227/ one thousand two hundred and twenty seven slab of tin in consequence of certain arbitrary action on the part of the Governor of Nagasaki in the month of May 1863. These papers explain all

A. L. C. Portman Esq.
Chargé d'affaires ad in
Yedo

all the circumstances of the case.

after a careful examination of them I feel satisfied that the claim is a just one. but the present Governor of Nagasaki does not take this view of it and even if he did I doubt whether he could have authority to pay it and suppose that only the Government at Yedo could do this

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt servt
(signed) Willis P Maynard
U S Consul

CLAIM ON JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

DOCUMENT No. 1

Statement of Claim on Japanese Government for loss on 1,227 Slabs of Tin, shipped by F. Field Esq., from Yedo to Shanghae May 16th 1863, received in Shanghae June 13th 1863 and sold at Auction, January 29th 1866, by G. F. Seward Esq., United States Consul General.

Proforma Account Sales at Nagasaki at market price at time of shipment to Shanghae as per certificate forwarded to Yedo.

1,227 Slabs Tin, Peculs 769.76, at $40. per pecul, ... $30,388.00

CHARGES.

Actually made by Mr. F. Field.

Landing expenses and 1 month storage at 10 cents per pecul,	$75.97		
Duty at Nagasaki and permit, ...	700.05		
Due if sale had been effected.			
Commission to Mr. F. Field, 2 per cent, ...	667.76	1,443.78	$28,944.22
Remitted to Shanghae in a ten days draft (due June 23/26 1863,) at ₹78. per $100,			₹22,576.49
Interest from June 26th 1863 to January 29th 1866, 2 years 7 months and 3 days, at 9 per cent per annum, ...			5,265.97
		Shanghae Sycee,	₹27,842.46

Actual Account Sales at Shanghae January 29th 1866.

1,226 Slabs, Peculs 759.15½ sold at Public Auction as per Account Sales,	₹13,693.20	
1 " short delivered from ship, ...	20.00	
1,227 Slabs	Taels 13,713.20	

CHARGES.

Incurred at Nagasaki by shipment to Shanghae.			
Permit to re-export, ...	$1.50		
Shipping expenses, ...	37.50		
Marine Insurance to Shanghae $30,000 at ¾ % & fee,	229.00	$268.00	
Actually paid to Mr. F. Field.			
Landing expenses and 1 month storage, ...	$75.97		
Duty at Nagasaki and permit, ...	700.05		
1 per cent Commission forwarding, ...	300.00	1,136.02	
$1,404.02 at ₹78 per $100,		₹1,095.14	
Incurred at Shanghae in consequence of shipment.			
Freight from Nagasaki per "Calliope,"		245.27	
Import duty at Shanghae, ...		1,054.12	
Landing expenses and 1 month storage, at 10 cents per pecul,		75.91	
Interest on above charges, ₹2,470.44 from June 13th 1863 to January 29th 1866, 2 years, 7 ms & 16 days at 9 % per an...		584.26	
Storage 2 years and 7 months at 5 cents per pecul, ...		1,176.63	
Fire Insurance ₹23,000, 1 month at ¼ per cent, ...		57.50	
Do. on do. 2 years & 7 months at ¼ % per month		891.25	
Commission on ₹13,713.20 at 3 per cent, ...		411.40	5,501.48	8,121.72
Difference, being amount of Claim, due this date, Shanghae Sycee,				₹19,720.74
At present rate of Exchange ₹73 per $100,				$27,014.71

E. & O. E.

SHANGHAE, 29th *January*, 1866.

Extracts from Letters of F. FIELD, Esq., *(in* 1863*) to* Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Shanghae.*

DOCUMENT No. 2

NAGASAKI, 13*th May*, 1863.

. . . . . Dates from Yokohama are to the 28th ultimo. An extension of fifteen days time had been granted by the English.

Here, matters have suddenly become to look quite serious. Large numbers of Troops have arrived, principally Princes' men, and the Governor has given notice that all foreigners will be required to leave the place, forty-eight hours after the receipt of the news of a declaration of War! I shall therefore lose no time in shipping off your Tin, by first vessel for Shanghae. The *Rajah* and *Delaware* both engaged full, but I expect another opportunity shortly. Business quite at a stand here. . . . . .

NAGASAKI, 18*th May*, 1863.

. . . . . In my last, I mentioned that the Governor of Nagasaki had given notice that *all Foreigners* would be required to leave the port, within forty-eight hours after the receipt of news of the declaration of War between England and Japan. In consequence of this notice, I do not consider your property safe here, and have therefore shipped per. Schooner *Calliope*, to leave in a few days for Shanghai, your Tin received per. *Swatow*, as well as 330 Slabs received from your Honnkong house per. *Arlequin*, and Mr. Walsh the U. S. Consul, has demanded the return of the duty, which has not as yet been forthcoming. He has also notified the Government that it will be held responsible for any loss occasioned by this re-export. The Tin is insured $18,000 in your Offices, and $12,000 in North-China Office. The Japanese expect War, and are evidently making every preparation for it. The forts are well garrisoned and large numbers of troops are in and about this place, batteries being erected in different parts of the harbor. The last news from Yokohama, to the 9th inst., is that the time for a reply to the ultimatum has been extended to the 23rd inst. We are expecting to hear the result about the 27th inst. In the meantime, foreigners are making preparations to leave. Inventories of property have been handed in to the Consuls and Imports are being re-shipped to Shanghae. . . . . .

NAGASAKI, 23*rd May*, 1863.

Referring to my respects of 18th inst., duplicate herewith, I now hand you Bill of Lading of 1227 Slabs Tin per. American Schooner *Calliope*, with memo. of charges on the same, to your debit in account. This shipment comprises your lot per. *Swatow*, and 330 Slabs received per. *Arlequin* from your Hongkong house, copy of Invoice of which I enclose herewith. There is no mark on the latter lot, other than that contained in the Invoice. As stated in my last letter, the Consul has notified the Government that it will be held responsible for any loss occurring on this re-export.

There are no news from Yedo as yet. To-day the time expires for a reply to the ultimatum and we shall doubtless hear something in three or four days. We are all making ready to leave at short notice; Treasure and valuables are placed on board Ships-of-War . . . . . .

...acts from Letters of Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Shanghae, (in* 1863) *to* F. FIELD, Esq., *Nagasaki.*

DOCUMENT No. 3

SHANGHAE, 20*th May*, 1863.

We are in receipt of your favor of 13th instant, which we read with interest, and note that you intended shipping off the Tin, which we are satisfied was prudent under the circumstances. . . . . .

SHANGHAE, 20*th May*, 1863.

Since writing you on the 20th, as per duplicate enclosed, we have yours of 18th inst., and note the shipment of Tin per *Calliope* under insurance, ($18,000 of which with the New York offices), which is well, and also that the U. S. Consul had demanded return of duty from the Japanese Government, and notified them that they would be held responsible for loss occasioned by the re-shipment. . . . . .

Extract from Letter of Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Shanghae, to* F. FIELD, Esq., *Nagasaki.*

DOCUMENT No. 4

Shanghae, *January* 19*th*, 1865.

. . . . . We beg now to hand you a statement of our claim against the Japanese Government for the value of the Tin, shipped by you per *Calliope* from Nagasaki in May 1863, amounting to $38,020.44 which we leave you to put forward in the best way for our interests. The 1,227 Slabs are now on hand as we have never been able to obtain an offer equivalent to the price they would have brought at your port had you not been compelled to ship them to Shanghae. The statement of our claim only includes expenses here up to the present time and we hold the merchandise to the order of the Japanese upon payment of our account subject to such further charges as may be incurred. . . . . .

MENT *of* CLAIM *on* JAPANESE GOVERNMENT *rendered by* MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Jan.* 19*th*, 1865.

DOCUMENT No. 5

Statement of Claim on Japanese Government for value of 1227 Slabs Tin shipped by F. Field from Nagasaki to Shanghae, May 16th 1863 and held to order by the undersigned.

1227 Slabs Tin, 756 peculs, could have been sold at Nagasaki, May 16th to August 19th 1863, at $40, ...		$30,240.00
Charges incurred by the shipment to Shanghae, at and from Nagasaki,		
Permit to re-export per F. Field's account, ...		1.50
Shipping expenses, „		37.50
Marine Insurance $30,000 at ¾ per cent and fee $4,..		229.00
Interest on $30,508., May 16th 1863 to January 16th 1865, 1 year and 8 months at 9 per cent per annum, ...		4,576.20
Freight from Nagasaki to Shanghae, ...	₹ 245.27	
Import duty at Shanghae, ...	1,054.12	
Landing expenses and Storage 1 month, ...	75.70	
Storage 19 months, 756 peculs at 5 *c.* per pecul,..	718.20	
	Taels 2,093.29	
	₹78. per $100—2,683.70	
Interest on Freight, Duty and Landing expenses, paid June 13th 1863, ₹1,375.0.9, 1 year 7 months 3 days to January 16th 1865, at 9 per cent per annum,—₹196.9.8 at 78=..		252 54
Total amount of Claim to date to which is to be added storage and interest from date with such other expenses as may be incurred, ...		$38,020.44

E. & O. E.

SHANGHAE, 16*th January*, 1865.

(Signed,) AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Extract from Letters of F. FIELD, Esq., Nagasaki, (in 1865) to Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co, Shanghae.

DOCUMENT No. 6

NAGASAKI, 25th January, 1865.

. . . . . I have now to own receipt of your favors of 17th and 19th instants, and withdraw statement of your claim on the Japanese Government for value of Tin sent away by me during the troubles in 1863, which will be presented for payment to the Governor of Nagasaki through the U. S. Consul. . . . . .

NAGASAKI, 2nd February, 1865.

. . . . . Your claim upon the Japanese Government, for value of Tin shipped away by me in 1863, has been presented to the Governor of Nagasaki through the U. S. Consul.—No answer as yet received. . . . . .

F. FIELD, Esq, *to* S. H. CHURCH, Esq., *Dep. U. S. Consul, Nagasaki, handing claim of*

MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NAGASAKI, 24th January, 1865.

SIR,

I hand you herewith Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.'s statement of their claim on the Japanese Government for the value of 1227 Slabs of Tin shipped away by me in May 1863, in consequence of a notice having been issued by the Governor of Nagasaki, requiring all foreigners to leave the place within forty-eight hours after the news of a declaration of War, between Japan and England, should be received, thereby, losing this market, at a time when Tin was worth $40 per pecul, and resulting in its having lain in Shanghae up to the present time unsold.

This claim, amounting on the 16th January 1865 to $38,020.44, I beg you to present for payment to the Governor of Nagasaki, who, I trust, will see the justice of the demand. Should payment be refused, please forward the papers to the American Minister at Yedo, as early as possible. Upon payment of the claim, of course the Tin will be held subject to the order of the Japanese Government.

S. HOWARD CHURCH, Esq.,
Dep. U. S. Consul.
Nagasaki.

I am, Sir,
Respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
FRANKLIN FIELD.

Extract from letter of F. FIELD, Esq., *Nagasaki, to* Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD *& Co., Shanghae.*

DOCUMENT No. 7.

NAGASAKI, *2nd May*, 1865.

. . . . . The Governor of Nagasaki, in reply to your claim for indemnity on Tin, says,—"There is no reason why the indemnity should be given, because he (Mr. Field) arbitrarily re-exported his property before our information of period for leaving was given."

I have requested the U. S. Consul to forward all the documents relating to the matter to the Minister at Yokohama, that he may make the claim on the Government at Yedo, (press copy of my letter herewith).

When the Tin was sent away from here, I forwarded to you a document signed by Merchants, shewing the market price of the article here at that time. I would recommend you to send that paper to Yokohama to be placed with the other documents. . . . . .

F. FIELD, Esq., *to* J. G. WALSH, Esq., *U. S. Consul, Nagasaki.*

NAGASAKI, *25th April*, 1865.

JOHN G. WALSH, Esq.,
U. S. Consul.
Nagasaki.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date communicating the reply of the Governor of the port, to Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.'s claim, for indemity on Tin. In reference to that reply, it appears to me, that whether the notice to quit in forty-eight hours was actually given, or was officially notified *would be* given, in case of certain events happening, it was equivalent to a notification of an intended breach of treaty with the United States, under circumstances that might, and were momently expected to occur. It therefore became necessary for us, to protect our property as best we could, while practicable.

I have to request that you will please forward to His Excellency, the American Minister at Yokohama, that we may make the claim on the Government at Yedo, the documents relating to this matter, viz;—Copy of the notification which you received from the Governor, requiring all foreigners to leave Nagasaki, within forty-eight hours after receipt of news of War having been declared, between England and Japan.

My application to the Custom House here for permit to re-export the Tin.

Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.'s statement of their claim. My letter enclosing said claim to you. Your letter on presenting it to the Government. His Excellency's reply, and a copy of this letter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANKLIN FIELD.

F. FIELD, Esq., *Nagasaki*, *to* Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Shanghae*.

DOCUMENT No. 8.

NAGASAKI, *October* 28*th*, 1865.

MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

Shanghae.

DEAR SIRS,

I have had an interview with Mr. Walsh on the subject of your claim upon the Japanese Government for loss on Tin. Mr. Walsh informed me that he had written fully to Mr. Portman on the subject. Herewith I hand you copies of the letters, the latest one dated June 19th.

In relation to this claim, I would state, that I was endeavoring to effect a sale of the Tin, when the Governor's notice, requiring all foreigners to leave Nagasaki within 43 hours after the receipt of news of a declaration of War between Japan and Great Britain was received. It caused a *Panic*. Japanese merchants avoided the settlement, nothing could be sold. Foreigners hurried off their effects to the ships. Mr. Walsh sent his goods to one of his own vessels, where they were kept for weeks, until the arrival of Pacific news, when they were re-landed. In my application for a permit to re-ship the Tin, I distinctly stated that the re-shipment was caused by the Governor's notice.

The claim, it seems to me is a perfectly just one. The Japanese Government may not understand, however that in case it is allowed, the proceeds of the Tin in China will be deducted from the amount. The claim having been presented *here*, *first*, can be of no consequence, I should say, and no cause of delay in settling the matter at Yedo. Nor can the absence of Mr. Walsh's opinion on the subject be of any great importance.

It is to be hoped that this business will be speedily settled, but judging from my own experience, I do not look for any great despatch at Yedo. A claim of my own against the Japanese Government for withholding possession of Land, upon which, I had paid ground rent, into the Consulate, was forwarded to Yedo in May 1864, and I have yet to learn that any action was ever taken, either by Mr. Pruyn, or by the present *Chargé d'Affaires*, Mr. Portman.

I remain, Dear Sirs,

Your faithfully,

(Signed,) F. FIELD.

ALSH, Esq., *U. S. Consul, Nagasaki, to* THE HON. R. H. PRUYN, *U. S. Minister Resident, Yokohama.*

DOCUMENT No. 9

No. 40.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

NAGASAKI, *8th May*, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a claim made against the Japanese Government by Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., of Shanghae, through their agent here Mr. Franklin Field, for the value of 1227 Slabs of Tin, the particulars of which will be readily understood by reference to the enclosed copies of documents relating thereto.

This claim has been duly presented to the Governor of this port, for payment, but without success.

The enclosures are as follows:—

Letter from the Governor requesting American merchants to leave the port, if war is declared between England and Japan.

His letter requesting all Americans to leave the port within forty-eight hours after receipt of such news.

My reply to the above communications.

Mr. Field's application for permit to re-export Tin, giving his reasons for doing so.

Statement of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.'s claim.

Mr. Field's letter forwarding the same.

Letter from this Consulate forwarding the claim to the Governor.

The Governor's reply, and Mr. Field's letter in acknowledgement of that reply, and requesting that the claim be presented to the Government at Yedo.

I am also requested by Mr. Field to learn from you the result of his claim on the Japanese Government for detention of land, which was transmitted to you in my communication No. 36 of May 5th 1864.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JNO. G. WALSH,
U. S. Consul.

To HON. R. H. PRUYN,
U. S. Minister Resident,
Yokohama.

J. G. WALSH, Esq., *U. S. Consul, Nagasaki, to* A. L. C. PORTMAN, Esq., *U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, Yokohama.*

DOCUMENT No. 12

No. 51.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

NAGASAKI, 19*th June*, 1865.

SIR,

I am in receipt of your despatch No. 60 of the 23rd ultimo. With my despatch No. 40, I sent all the documents in reference to Mr. Field's claim, which I or Mr. Field had. These documents appear to me conclusive in justification of the Tin being shipped away. Whether they establish the claim as a good one or not, I cannot say, nor do I like to give an opinion.

With this I further enclose a copy of a communication which I sent to the Governor of this port in May 1863, in reference to merchandise being shipped off for its safety. To this communication no reply was given, but at an interview with the Governor in July following, he admitted the propriety of foreigners taking care of their property themselves, and said his government would pay any losses that might be incurred in consequence of his notification, "if it was law."

Mr. Field informs me that at the time of the re-shipment of the Tin, he obtained a certificate from two British firms here, as to its market value at that time, which certificate will be sent to you by Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. It appears to me, that in the examination of a claim of this kind, the Japanese Government, as an interested party should be represented.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JNO. G. WALSH,
U. S. Consul.

To A. L. C. PORTMAN, Esq.,
U. S. Chargé d'Affaires ad interim,
Yokohama.

Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *to* G. F. SEWARD Esq., *U. S. Consul General, Shanghae.*

DOCUMENT No. 46

To SHANGHAE, *2nd January*, 1866.

GEO. F. SEWARD, Esq.,

Consul General of the United States,

Shanghae.

SIR,

We beg to call to your attention a claim which we have upon the Japanese Government in which your action would appear to be necessary at its present stage.

In May, 1863, Mr. F. Field, of Nagasaki, held for our account an Invoice of 1227 Slabs of Tin, sent to him for sale. Mr. Field was negotiating a sale of this consignment when, on the 13th of May, he advised us that the Governor of Nagasaki had issued a notification requiring all foreigners to leave the place within forty-eight hours after the receipt from Yedo of news of a declaration of War between Japan and Great Britain.

At this time, at the latest date from Yedo, the English had granted to the Japanese an extension of time of fifteen days, to allow the latter to accede to the demands made upon them. Affairs appeared to be assuming a very serious aspect, and, on the 18th of May, Mr. Field advised, that, in consequence of the before mentioned notification of the Governor of Nagasaki, he did not consider the property of foreigners safe; that he was therefore shipping the 1227 Slabs of Tin on board the schooner *Calliope* bound for Shanghae, giving notice to the Government in his application for permission to re-export that the goods were sent away in consequence of the Governer's notification and that he should hold them responsible for any loss occasioned by this re-export.

The Japanese were then fully expecting that War would be declared and were making every preparation for it; forts were being garrisoned and large numbers of troops were being brought into Nagasaki; a general panic prevailed among the native merchants, transactions in all kinds of merchandise were suspended, and Foreigners were making every preparation to leave, hurrying their movable property on board ship and placing Inventories of their Real Estate in the hands of their respective Cousuls.

The next date from Mr. Field advised that the Tin had all been shipped and handed Bill of Lading per. *Calliope*. The excitement continued stitll unabated at Nagasaki and while foreigners were eagerly transferring to ship-board all treasure and valuables, a declaration of War was, by both them and the natives, hourly expected.

The *Calliope* arrived at Shanghae June 13th 1863 and the Tin was landed, but the price of the article was not such as to cover the value at Nagasaki prior to its shipment, together with the additional expenses incurred upon the Invoice, and it was held awaiting the official action of the Japanese Government as to its disposition. The price of Tin almost steadily declined from this time and, without a distinct authority from Nagasaki, we were loth to part with the property, as we looked to the Japanese Government to make good the loss which must ensue, and considered that we held the Invoice to their order.

Finally, on the 16th of January 1865, a statement of the account was made up, and forwarded by us on the 19th instant to the American Consul at Nagasaki, Mr. Walsh, through Mr. Field, in which we claimed of the Japanese Government the sum of $38,020.44 as the value of and expenses on the property to that date, and stated that it would be held to the order of the Government on payment of the above amount and such further expenses as might be incurred. The statement of account was made up by placing the Tin at the price per. pecul current in Nagasaki just before the issuing of the Governor's notification, and at which it could have been sold had not trade been thus interrupted, and adding to this, interest on the amount at nine per. cent. per. annum and necessary charges incurred.

This claim was placed in the hands of the Consul by Mr. Field, but the Governor of Nagasaki refused to entertain it nor was any order given to us to dispose of the merchandise. The claim was subsequently forwarded to the Hon. R. H. Pruyn, U. S. Minister at Yedo, by Mr. Walsh in a despatch No. 40 dated May 8th 1865. On the 19th of June 1865, Mr. Walsh sent a despatch, No. 51, to Mr. A. L. C. Portman, Chargé d'Affaires at Yedo in the absence of Mr. Pruyn apparently in reply to one from him asking for more documents, and, in this despatch Mr. Walsh states that the documents handed "appear to him conclusive in justification of the Tin being shipped away," and he also states that the Governor of Nagasaki "admitted the propriety of" "foreigners taking care of their property themselves, and said his Government would pay any losses that" "might be incurred in consequence of his notification 'if it was law.'"

A few weeks since, Mr. Parker, belonging to our House, being in Yedo, spoke to Mr. Portman on the subject of this claim, asking him what progress had been made with it. Mr. Portman informed him that he had carefully perused the papers sent to him but that he had not been able to persuade the Japanese to pay the claim, and he further said, that the manner in which the claim was made up was such that it would be more difficult to recover it than if it had been for a difference of value between what the Tin *might* have been sold for and what it had *actually* been sold for.

Under these circumstances, we are desirous now of disposing of the Tin so that we may remodel our claim and make a statement of the actual loss sustained by us, but, in order that no question may hereafter be raised concerning the manner of disposition or price obtained, we should like to act under Consular supervision in the matter and would request that you grant to us an order for the sale either by auction or privately, as you may deem best, so that your certificate may be annexed to the further documents which it will be necessary to transmit to the Consular Authorities in Japan.

Asking your kind attention to this matter, we have the honer to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

(Signed,) AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

G. F. SEWARD Esq., *U. S. Consul General, to* Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Shanghae.*

DOCUMENT No. 12

U. S. Consulate General,

Shanghae, *4th January*, 1866.

Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

Shanghae.

Gentlemen,

I have received your official letter of the 2nd instant, and have requested Messrs. Wainwright & Co. to sell the 1,227 Slabs of Tin, after a notice of not less than twenty days.

They have been instructed to apply to you for any needed particulars.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. F. SEWARD,
Consul General.

G. F. SEWARD, Esq., *U. S. Consul General, to* Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Shanghae.*

DOCUMENT No. 13.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,

SHANGHAE, 31*st January*, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

I transmit herewith Messrs. Wainwright & Co.'s account sales of 1,227 Slabs of Tin sold by them upon my order, according to their public advertisement, also Compradore order for the proceeds amounting to ₹13,695.2.0

I have &c.,

&c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) GEO. F. SEWARD.
Consul General.

To

MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

Shanghae.

Account Sales of Tin at Public Auction by Messrs. WAINWRIGHT & Co.

DOCUMENT No. 46

...nt Sales of Tin at Auction by Wainwright & Co. by order G. F. Seward Esq., U. S. Consul General for ...nt the concerned.

...y & Co., Penang,	637	Slabs	Tin Peculs 319.48½ at T18.50, ...	T5,910.42
,,	1	,,	do. short delivered ex ship, ...	
Best Malacca,	580	,,	do. Peculs 439.67 at T18.50, ...	8,133.89
				T14,044.31

CHARGES.

Commission 2½ per cent, ...	351.11
	T13,693.20

E. & O. E.

SHANGHAE. 29*th January*, 1866.

(Signed,) WAINWRIGHT & Co.

U.S. Legation in Japan
Yedo

Enclosure No 5
with dispatch No 51
dated Yedo Oct 4 '67

Painter's Statement of
Claim of A. Peart No
agst the Japanese
Govt.

1

Rec'd 11 Dec
ans. 14
No. 52
Recd

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo October 7 1867

Sir

In My No 45 Under date of August 28. 1867 I announced to You the safe arrival of Ono Tomoyoro and Matsuoto Sadajiro — I Enclose Herewith No 1. Copy Translation &c — 201

Communication Recived by Me from the Gorogio, Expressing their gratitude for the Manner in which their Commissioners had been Received by Our Government, And their Entire Satisfaction

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington

Satisfaction at the success of
the Mission —.

They have verbally announced
their intention, on the Arrival
of the "Stonewall", of making up
their accounts and paying the
remainder due on her purchase —

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
J. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident.

Copy Translation

To His Excellency R. B. Roosevelt
Minister Resident of the U. S. of America

When Aris Tomoyoro and Matsudo
Indiyu were recently sent to your country
for the purpose of purchasing Steels
of War, their application was readily
accepted by their Excellencies William
H. Seward and Gideon Welles Secretaries
of State and of the Navy - They succeeded
in their Mission and were also
successful in satisfactorily settling
with Mr. Robert H. Pruyn. all of
which was owing to your advice
and assistance to us - We
understand

that the Steamer they purchased will arrive in Our Country before long -

We feel grateful for Your Kindness, and that shown to Our Commissioners by Your Government. And request You to write to Your Government of it speedy -

We write this to express our thankfulness -

With highest Consideration and Respect -

Agasawara Iki no Kami
Enjiro
Enjiro Hibon Taya
1st 9th Month in the 2nd Kaiou
(Sept 28th - 1867)

11. Dec Mr Clubin

53 Legation of the United States
Yedo Oct. 15 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day issued a passport to

Mr. Frederick Wilkie (No 291)

the fees for which are duly placed to the credit of the United States and will be accounted for in my next return of the ~~the~~ Contingent Expenses of the Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Very Respy Your obedient servant.

R. H. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

Hon. W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

No 11. Desp

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo October 21 1867

Sir

Large quantities of raw Silk and Silk Worm Eggs are annually Exported from this Country to Europe. The Japanese, by rude process manufacture some, but for the want of Machinery and the knowledge of the use of Colors they cannot compete with the French and Italians. Believing that the interests of both the Governments of the United States and Japan would be materially benefited by the introduction of the necessary Machinery and knowledge

Hon Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Knowledge of the Manufacture
of those fabrics in this Country
I addressed a Note upon the
Subject to his Excellency the
Minister for Foreign Affairs
a Copy of which is Enclosed
No 1 – Marked No 1 –

In Answer to this Note I
Received a Communication from
the Minister, Ogasawara Nagakami
a Copy of the Translation of which
I Enclose Marked No 2 –

– I have the Honor to be
Sir, Your Most Obd.t Servant
R B Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan

No 83 — Legation of the United States

Yedo Sept. 23. 1867

His Excellency

The Minister for Foreign Affairs

&c &c &c

Yedo —

Sir

Your Excellency is no doubt acquainted with the peculiar circumstances rendering Agricultural and Mining pursuits so profitable in the United States as to necessitate to a great extent the importation from Europe of Cotton Woollen and Silk Manufactures —

With the aid of Skilled Labor such as is only to be found in those Silk goods, Suitable for the American trade, could be manufactured in Japan at remunerative rates, thereby giving profitable Employment

to

to Thousands of poor People
who now have only very limited
means of Support, of Clothing,
also Strengthen most Effectually
the friendly Relations between
the United States and this Country

That it is the
interest of Japan to benefit by
the Experience of other Nations,
and to learn the Arts and
Sciences by which they have
arrived at Power & Prosperity,
is So Self Evident, that it is quite
unnecessary for me, in this
Communication of Silk Manufactures,
to point out the advantage of
Your People, themselves large
Consumers of Silk goods, becoming
familiar with all the Improvements
now known, which have already
Enabled Foreigners, to a Limited

Extent

Extent as yet, to include all the
Native Manufactures in this
Country —
I consider the subject of Silk
Manufactures in this Country
of such importance both to the
United States and Japan, that
I do not hesitate to request You
to take it into due consideration
and to inform me of the result
of Your deliberations at Your
Earliest Convenience —

With Respect and Esteem

(Signed) R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of the U. S.

for Sept 20. 1867

Enclosure No 1
with despatch No 54
Ltr for Oct 21 1867

...by letter of H.M. Minister
... Japan to the Gover...
...questing the introduction
... the French method
... silk manufacture

(Copy Translation)

To His Excellency R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of the United States
of America —

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of Your Communication of
the 23rd of September in which Your
Excellency gave me some advice
relative to the Silk fabric and this
Country, stating that if the Manufacture
be perfected by adopting the French
Method, it will not only be an
advantage to the Consumer with
Your Country, but it will greatly
serve the people of Japan —

I have fully understood the
Statement of Your Excellency and
the subject and am very grateful
to You for the kind advice You
have occasionally given me —

As

as Silk is the Staple Article of
this Country, among other
articles of Export, When its
Manufacture is perfected, it
will be a great benefit to our
Commerce, And therefore I
am desirous to introduce the
European Method, But there is
no one who will undertake
the great Work of constructing
Machinery at present —

I hope however that the
time will soon come when
the Kind advice of Your
Excellency can be acted upon
, as the improvement of the
people is much increased
by the daily growth of our
Intercourse with the friendly
Powers with whom Treaties
have already been made —

I

I always feel gratitude
for the kind advice of Your Excellency
I respectfully request of
Your Excellency to accept my
highest Consideration —

(Signed) Ogasawara Ekiu Kami

19th October 1867

Enclosure No 2
with dispatch No 54
Mr Yeo Oct 21 1867

[illegible] of Georgia & letter
about introduction into
Law of French Machine
for manufacturing ice

11 Dec

5 Lega

Legation of the United States

Yedo October 21 1867

Sir,

In compliance with your request in your No. 29 dated August 1 1867 I have the honor to inclose duplicate of my despatch No 9 of 27th of January together with the two inclosures

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Very Respectfully Your obedient servant

R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington

No 56 Peace H. Deis

Legation of the United States

Yeddo October 22. 1867

Sir,

I have not yet received from the Japanese Government the agreement and regulations they propose for the foreign settlement in this city. In my Number 43 of August 22 I informed you that the site had been selected and that a hotel was in process of construction. The work is going on rapidly and the ground is

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington

is being prepared previous to its occupation by foreigners. My Colleagues and myself having had several interviews, have unanimously agreed to accept certain regulations if proposed by the Japanese Government,—and that Government has also assented to them. We are await now only the reception officially to appro- -ve of them. Enclosure No 1 is a copy of the regulations in about the form they will be sent to us. I have not been able to procure the map referred to in the enclosure but will forward one with the agreement when it

shall

shall have been concluded.

The port to be opened upon the West coast has not yet been fixed upon. The English and French ministers both strongly favor Neegata with an open harbor on the island of Sado, thirty five miles distant. The Tycoon owns both this island and the city of Neegata, while the other harbors on the West coast are all owned by Princes or Daimios.

The Japanese Government urge the opening of Neegata not only as a matter of convenience to them, but to avoid difficulties with the Daimios, which must occur

recess will then compelled to meet
a port from them for the benefit
of foreigners. Upon the Island
of Sado are the gold mines of
Japan, and shores Niigata and
a harbor on this Island both be
open with steam communica
-tion between the two. More Trade,
of course, would be the result. As
especially, as Niigata is the
largest and most prosperous city
on that sea coast. I am
impressed with the importance
of having some port open by
the first of January, not so
much on account of Trade, but
to keep up the spirit of progress
which

which is evidently abroad in this land. Therefore, rather than not to succeed in the opening of a port by the time indicated in the treaty, I may consent to Negata, upon the condition that the harbor in Jado shall also be opened, a foreign settlement designated at both places with steam — communication between them.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

W. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

Arrangements for the Settlement of Foreigners at Hakodate

1 Within the limits Colored red in the annexed plan, foreigners of all Nations having Treaties with Japan may hire or purchase houses or lease building land from any Japanese owning said houses or land and willing to hire sell or lease the same - The said foreigners & Japanese may make between themselves such Engagements as they may please for the above purposes without the interference of the Japanese Officers, but all Contracts for the hire or sale of houses, and all leases of land must be registered duriectly after they are made at the office of the Matsibugio in the

the Tycoon, and the Consul of the Nation to which the foreigner belongs -

2. Foreigners occupying houses or land within the said limits will pay land rent to the Japanese Govt. and will be liable to the same Municipal charges as are paid by Japanese occupants within the said limits - The Amount of such land rent & Municipal Charges will be formally notified by the Japanese Govt. to the foreign Representatives

3. Before the 1st January 1868 the Japanese Government will clear the ground Colored black and marked A.A. in the annexed plan, and will

Surround

Surround this Site with a Road not
less than forty feet in width - The
ground in this Site will be leased
to foreigners in the manner provided
in Articles 6. 7. 8 and 9 of the Arrangements
for the Establishment of Foreign
Settlements at Hiogo and Osaca.
In Case more Space should be required
upon these terms, the Japanese Govt
will Extend this Site by Clearing & filling in
the adjoining ground marked B.B.B
on the annexed plan, which in that
Case will also be provided with a
Surrounding Road of not less than
forty feet in width -
4. The Japanese Govt. will see that
the Canals passing through the Limits

Colored

Colored Red in the annexed plan
are thoroughly cleaned before the
1st January next, and are subsequently
kept in good order —

3. The Japanese Govt undertake
to Erect on the Ground Marked C.
in the annexed plan a Set of
Buildings adapted to the purposes
of a Foreign Hotel — The Buildings
are to be Constructed on a Plan
Supplied by a Foreign Architect and
will be Furnished by the 1st January Next
The Management of the Hotel will be
in the Hands of the Japanese —

6 The Japanese Govt will Establish
a Line

Office for the Inspection of goods and
a Bonded Warehouse at the Point
Marked D on annexed plan, and
will Construct at the same Point
a Convenient Wharf at Which
all Merchandise belonging to
foreigners must be Landed or
Shipped - All Import and Export
Duties on goods Landed or Shipped
at Yedo will be paid at Yokohama
, and any attempt to Evade Payment
of Duties at the latter place will
be dealt with in accordance with
the Treaty and Regulations of Trade -
- As Yedo is not an Open Port. No
Merchant Vessels of any Nation will be
allowed to Anchor in Yedo bay -

7

7. On the opening of Ports to trade
guards will not accompany
foreigners when they go out, But
as it would be unsafe for persons
to pass beyond the limits Colonel
led in the annexed plan after
night fall without a guard, the
Japanese Officers will furnish
one in case of Emergency, or on
the written Requisition of a
diplomatic or Consular Authority

8. In order to give due effect
to the provisions of the treaties
which relate to the residence of
foreigners at Yedo, Every foreigner
coming to Yedo must be provided
with

a Passport from the Consular
Authority of his Nation at Honolulu
which must be viséd by the Governor
of Kanagawa, and must be
produced when demanded by
the Japanese Officers at the Log.
Office or on landing at Kobe.

U.S. Legation in Japan

Enclosure No 1
with dispatch No 56
Yeddo Jan 22 1867

Arrangements for
the opening of the
City of Yeddo

Rec'd Dec 11

No 57

Legation of the United States
Commercial Agency
Yokohama October 22nd 1867

Sir,

In the month of August last, one of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co's steamers, "the Singapore", was lost on a sunken rock in the Sugar Straits near Hakodate.

Fortunately the accident occurred about mid day and in pleasant weather, so that although there was a great loss of property, no lives were lost.

Thinking that the Japanese Government might give much information of which our naval officers

The Hon. W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

officers were not in possession in
regard to the rocks and dangers ob-
-structing the navigation about the
Coasts of Japan. I addressed a
note to the Gorojio of which enclosure
No 1 (No 1) is a copy. In answer thereto
they sent me a Governor of
Naval affairs who brought all
their charts and maps and had
a long conference with Lieut.
Maclay of the "Shenandoah" whom
Commodore Goldsborough at my
request, had sent to this Legation
for that purpose. The charts of
the "Shenandoah" were corrected
according to the information then
obtained and the knowledge so
communicated

communication will be transmitted to Rear Admiral Bell Commanding the squadron in these waters, by the Consul General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

W. W. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident.

U.S. Legation in Japan
Yedo Octo 22. 1867

R. B. VanValkenburgh
Minister Resident

No 57

Our enclosure

Receiver

about obtaining
Hydrographical Summ
Lists from the Japanese
Govt.

(Copy).

No 78 Legation of the United States

Yedo Sept 10 1867.

H. E.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs:

x x x

Yedo.

The recent loss of the English steamer Singapore in the Straits of Tsugar, near Hakodate, upon a rock unknown to foreigners but well known by Japanese fishermen and perhaps by the Government, suggests the idea that your Government may be in the possession of important hydrographic information not known to foreigners but which

if

if Rivers are placed upon the charts, might be the means of saving many valuable lives and much property.

I therefore request that such information as your Government may possess relating to the navigation along your shores, around your islands through the Inland Sea, and its many bays, may be furnished to me in order that it may be communicated to the Foreign naval and Commercial Marine. This might be done by furnishing me with a chart of your coast and islands with all such rocks, shoals and dangers

Respectfully

Properly Marked, or, if more convenient to Y. E. by a comparison of your chart with one which will procure for that purpose from Commodore Goldsborough, the Senior Naval officer of the United States in Japan

With Respect and Esteem

(Signed) R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of the U.S.

Enclosure No 1
with dispatch No 57
Dated Yedo Oct 22 1867

Copy letter of U. S.
Minister to Envoys
requesting information
of vessels and Cargoes
on Japan Coast.

Rec'd Dec 11

Mr Chilton

Legation of the United States in Japan

No 58 Approved

Yedo Oct. 23. 1867

Sir

I have the honor to enclose a Communication No 1. received by me from E. E. Rice Esq U. S. Consul at Hakodate — He arrived in Kanagawa about the first of October — Mr Rice is in poor health & has furnished me with a certificate of two Surgeons a copy of which I enclose marked No 2 — I have approved of his appointment of Mr. Drew whom I personally know — No 1 No 2

I have the honor to be Sir Your most obt Servt

R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident

Hon William H. Seward —

Secretary of State

Washington

(Copy)

No 32

N. J. Consulate

Hakodate 25. Sept 1867

Sir

It being necessary for me to visit Yokohama soon I have appointed John H. Dreis H. Danish Majesty's Acty Consul as N. J. Acty Vice Consul during My temporary absence and beg Your approval of Same -

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obt Servt

Enjd E. E Rice

N J Consul

His Excellency

Samuel Wells Williams

N J Minister Resident &c &c -

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States
of America.

Hakodadi Sept 18 /67

I hereby Certify that Col E. E. Rice (formerly for the United States of America is now suffering from Chronic Rheumatism and Uric Acid gravel which have long resisted Medical Treatment and which have so seriously affected his general health that I deem it most essential not only for the recovery of health but for the preservation of life that he obtains a complete change of Climate. I accordingly recommend his speedy removal from this to a Milder Climate.

(Signed) A. B. Mercer M D Edin

Surgeon of H. B. M. Steamship "Perseus"

H. J. Legation

Yedo Oct 12

I have attended Col Rice 2th
in Hakodadi and Yokohama
and in My Opinion it is Very
Essential for the restoration of his
health that he should have at
least a Temporary Change of Climate -

(Signed) A. C. Rhoades M.D.

RECEIVED
DEC 11 1867

Mr Chester
Ass and sup't thereof
No 59 . . Legation of the United States
Yedo Octr 23 1867 Sub to the Senate

Sir.

In my dispatch No 60 under date of Decr 22 1866. I informed you that Competent Commissioners had been appointed on the part of the Japanese Government, "to consider with the "Foreign Representatives the means to "be adopted to prevent the recurrence" of such devastating fires as had then recently visited Yokohama.

After frequent conferences

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

became to an arrangement as satisfactory to all which was entered in the shape of an agreement: the original of which No. 1 I enclose (No. 1) together with the maps accompanying it.

The delay in forwarding it has been occasioned by the difficulty in procuring the maps.

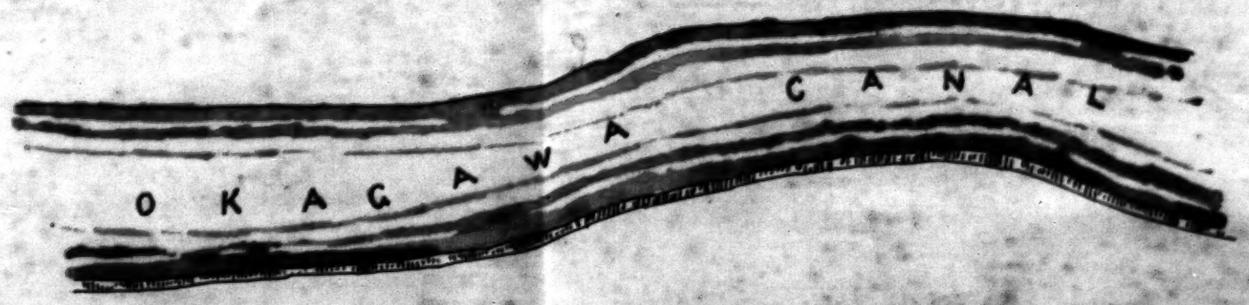
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

P. B. Randolph

Minister Resident



PLAN A

PUBLIC GARDENS

MARKET

NEW LOT

NEW LOT

NEW LOT

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

OFFICIAL QUARTERS

FOREIGN CONSULATE

CUSTOM HOUSE

WESTERN HATOBA

水野忠精

Meinfield & Ottmann
Lith. Anst.
Yokohama Feb. 1867

U.S. Legation in Japan

Enclosure No 1
with despatch No 68
Date Yedo Oct 22 '67

Mr. J.H. Dunn asst.
U.S. acting Vice Consul
at Hakodate during
temporary absence
E. E. Rice Esqr

MAP OF YOKOHAMA

OKAGAWA CANAL

NISHI BRIDGE

HOSHIOI BRIDGE

PUBLIC GARDENS

MARKET

NEW LOT

NEW LOT

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

OFFICIAL QUARTERS

FOREIGN CONSULATE

CUSTOM HOUSE

FRENCH LEGATION

WESTERN HATOBA

WESTERN HATOBA

Scale of Yards

BAY OF KANAGAWA

MAP OF YOKOHAMA

OKAGAWA CANAL

NISHI BRIDGE

HIGASHI BRIDGE

PUBLIC GARDENS

MARKET

NEW LOT

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

FOREIGN CONSULATE

OFFICIAL QUARTERS

CUSTOM HOUSE

FRENCH LEGATION

WESTERN HATOBA

EASTERN HATOBA

Scale of Yards

BAY OF KANAGAWA

Rec'd Dec

Mr Ashton

60. Legation of the United States

Yedo October 24 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Nos. 19.- 20- 21- 22 and 24 by the mail of the "Great Republic", which arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 26th of September.

Your No. 17 under date of June 10th, relating to the case of James C. Carnagh, was only received last evening about eight o'clock.

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

o'clock. It is just mailed San Francisco, august 1st and has evidently been sent to Hongkong on a sailing vessel and came from there in the mail of the "Great Republic" which arrived at Yokohama on her return voyage yesterdays morning. I immediately on its receipt address a communication to the Minister for Foreign affairs according to your instructions therein contained, but shall not be able to receive an answer in time to communicate it to you by this mail, which leaves Yokohama to morrow morning. Cavanagh

Lowrie

however will be discharged at an early date.

Your Nos. 10–18 and 23 have not yet been received.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

U.S. Legation in Japan
Yedo Oct 24 1867

R. B. Vanvalkenburgh
Minister Resident

No 60

Receive

Acknowledges receipt
of Nos. 17-19-20-21-
22 & 24 from the Sec-
retary of State.

Received
The State Dept
Nov 24 1867

Mr Hamilton

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. November 4. 1867.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No 30 of the 10th June last. You will perceive that an application to enter into Treaty relations with Japan was made on behalf of the Hawaiian Kingdom by Mr E. M. VanReed an American Citizen, who had been duly provided with Authority to that effect as Commissioner, and also held a Commission as Consul General

The Honorable Wm H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

Pam.

from the Hawaiian Government to reside in this Country.

For Several Years previous Mr Vankeed had resided at the port of Kanagawa and been employed there as a Clerk of a Commission merchant.

Mr Vankeed was fully aware of the various embarassments that had arisen at the opened ports owing to Consular officers of several Nationalities being also engaged in trade, - and in order to meet the objections that would undoubtedly have been raised in view of his well known antecedents he accompanied his application with an explicit Statement that he was not connected either directly or indirectly with any Mercantile establishment whatever -

whatever.-

At my solicitation the Japanese Government declared themselves willing to enter into Treaty relations with the Hawaiian Government -- and it was agreed that a Treaty similar to the one concluded by Japan with Italy should be signed.

Mr Van Reed since received an additional Commission from the Hawaiian Government as Minister Plenipotentiary and the Japanese Commissioners also discovered at this time, that, his statement to the contrary notwithstanding Mr Van Reed was actively engaged in trade at Kanagawa. -- Under these circumstances they determined, while renewing in a courteous manner the

assurance

assurance of their willingness to promptly sign the Hawaiian Treaty with a properly appointed Commissioner not engaged in trade - to decline recognizing Mr Van Reed as a Plenipotentiary to that effect.

Another Agent of the Hawaiian Government (Mr Waterman) who appeared to have been specially sent, recently returned to Honolulu with this information, - and as the Hawaiian Government may probably address You on this Subject, I beg, while making the foregoing statement, which will enable You to understand the action of the Hawaiian Agent in this Country to request that You will be pleased to furnish me with instructions for my Guidance in this matter.

I

I transmit herewith No. 1
Copy of a letter from the Ministers
for Foreign affairs informing me
of their decision as above mentioned.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
R. B. Brandt Rutherford
Minister Resident in Japan.—

To His Excellency

R B Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of the

United States.

Some time ago You gave me advice with regard to the conclusion of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between His Majesty the Tycoon and the King of the Sandwich Islands, and in compliance therewith Commissioners were duly appointed by me to conclude such a Treaty with Mr Van Reed, who was appointed Consul General by the Hawaiian Government.

Since then the King of the Hawaiian Islands appointed Mr Van

Reed

Reed his Minister Plenipotentiary to
reside in Our Country. Mr Van Reed
has been for many years a resident
in Japan - and is a merchant
doing business as such at Yokohama.

While our Government is willing
to enter into Treaty relations with
the Hawaiian Kingdom, we must
decline recognizing a merchant
doing business at Yokohama as
holding the high rank of a
Minister Plenipotentiary, but think
the rank of Consul should be sufficient
corresponding to the rank of those
officers who, as I am informed,
was sent by the Hawaiian Govern-
ment to Portugal, Switzerland
Denmark &c. -

Ly

In the meantime and until such Treaty shall have been concluded, we are willing to grant to the Hawaiian Subjects similar right and privileges as have been granted to the Citizens and Subjects of the Treaty Powers.-

I hope this Treaty may be made by your Excellency as the Minister of the United States, and request You to apply to your Government for permission to do So. I have further to request that after taking this matter into consideration You will send a copy of this letter to your Government and also to the Hawaiian Government.

Stated with respect and consideration

The 28th day of the 9th month of the

37.

3rd year of Keiō (October, 1867).

Signed Ogasawara Nagaoki.

Re 23d Jany.

No 62.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. November 7th, 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1 copy of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs covering copy of a proclamation issued at Miako (Kioto) relative to the assumption by His Majesty the Tycoon of the title of Kubo Sama (Shogun).

In this capacity he is now formally recognized as Commander in Chief of the Military and Naval Forces of Japan and in time of war as

The Honorable W. H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

Dictator

Dictator in all matters civil as well as military.-

Ever since Gotobasi assumed the government of this Country there existed great reluctance in conferring this title upon him; a change in the Constitutional Customs, which in this Country take the place of fundamental law, being denied by some powerful Daimios, in so far as placing the then vacant Shogunship in further abeyance.

The habitual reticence of this Government precludes the granting of so much confidence as would enable me fully to comprehend the importance of the event of which the present proclamation is the announcement.

I*

It sufficiently indicates however that no radical change in the constitution of this Government is contemplated.

It is also beyond doubt that the assumption of this ancient title and of the important functions appertaining thereto by Stokbasi, who in fact only represents the junior branch of the Tokugawa dynasty, is more than the mere result of a family arrangement, but that it has a much broader bearing, as it may be presumed on good ground, that promises and pledges have been entered into on this occasion.

This political move is un-

questionably

questionably in the direction of homogeneity and consolidation, and as there is at present abundant evidence of an earnest intention to carry out the Treaties with Foreign Powers in good faith, I am inclined to accept the present proclamation as a favorable omen for the continued improvement of our political and commercial relations with Japan.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant

[signature]

Minister Resident in Japan.

Answer
This is sent with
duplicate to His late and last
Excellency by the envelope
Mr. Schellhous

To His Excellency
A. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of the United States

I have the honor to transmit herewith for Your Excellency's information copy of a proclamation made known in every part of this Empire relative to the title of His Majesty the Tycoon.

With respect and consideration
Ogasawara Iki no Kami

The 2d day of the 10th month of the 3d Year of K. U. - (28 October 1867).

Proclamation.

issued at Miako (Kioto) on the 21st day of the 9th month of the 3rd Year of K.M. - (18 October 1867)

From this day the Wuye Sama (Tycoon) assumes the title of Kubo Sama (Shogun) and the Goenshe Sama (Tycoon's Consort) assumes the title of Medai Sama (Shogun's Consort).

Proclamation

issued at Miako (Kioto) on the 21st day of the 9th month of the 3rd Year of K.M. - (18 October 1867)

From this day the Wingesama (Tycoon) assumes the title of Kubo Sama (Shogung) and the Gorensho Sama (Tycoon's Consort) assumes the title of Medaisama (Shogung's Consort).

Enclosure No 1
with despatch No 62
dated Yedo November 7th 1867

Recd 23d Jany

No. 63.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. November 12, 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your despatch No 27 of the 9th September, covering copy of Your correspondence with Bishop Potter and others, representing the Protestant Episcopal Church, and also with the Reverend Isaac Ferris and others, representing the Evangelical Alliance of the United States.

I transmit herewith No 1 to 5

The Honorable W H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

Copy

copy of a letter addressed to me by the Catholic Bishop Petitjean. covering copy of an account of the recent action of the Japanese Authorities at Nagasaki, relative to native Christians in that vicinity; from which You will perceive, that the present moment would be ill chosen to urge upon this Government, in the earnest and energetic manner which the importance of the Subject demands, the removal of such Christian disabilities as may still exist more or less in several Provinces of this Empire.-

With deep anxiety I have watched the progress of missionary labor in this Country - and I beg to assure You, that if a fitting opportunity

presents

presented itself for promoting an object of such immense importance as the extension of the blessings of Christianity to this interesting people, I would not hesitate to take prompt action, even in anticipation of instructions, provided of course, that by so doing no doubt could possibly be entertained of a further improvement in our political relations with this Country being attained at the same time.-

My letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, a copy of which forms Enclosure No 1 of my despatch No 44 of the 23rd August last, informed You of the action I then took, of which I trust, You have been pleased to approve

approve.-

In conclusion I can only say in further reply to Your despatch No 27 now under acknowledgement, that H.B.M. Minister has not received any instructions from his Government on this Subject.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant.

R.B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident in Japan.-

Mr Chilton

Yokohama the 14th October 1867.

His Excellency

R.B. VanValkenburgh

Minister Resident of the United States

in Japan

Sir,

I should wish very much to present verbally to Your Excellency the new expression of our gratitude for all You have kindly done in behalf of our unhappy prisoners; but being unable to go to Yedo I am obliged to desist of that desire of mine

However

However, before I return to Nagasaki I make amends by taking the liberty of addressing your Excellency with this note, a succinct account of matters referring to the persecution against the Christians of Urakame.

Accept Sir this relation and this Note also as a testimony of the respectful thankfulness of all the Catholic Missionaries in Japan and particularly of him who has the honor to be,

Your respectfully.

Signed B Petitjean

Vicaire Apostolique of Japan.-

By the abbé F. M. Girard.

An account of the persecution of the Christians in Japan in July 1867.

The blood of martyrs is everywhere the seed of the Church, but nowhere perhaps shall it have been more fertile than in Japan, where the Church of Christ has been found living after two centuries of such persecutions as no one is ignorant of.

The first Christians who made themselves known, and indeed were the first to come to us for instruction, live in a valley called Urakame near the town of Nagasaki. - About 500 families, that is 4000 persons are there gathered together. - For about two years all of them have been busy for

the

the salvation of their Souls, and the number of those who have been admitted to the Sacrament exceeds 1200.

Nevertheless up to the day on which the Japanese Government determined to strike such a blow as to cause a sensation, everything went on very smoothly, and to many a European resident of Nagasaki, the first news of these existing native Christians near them was the news of their arrest.

However the Japanese officers had for a considerable length of time been aware, and their Government informed by them of all that was passing, and their silence might lead one to hope for tolerance at their hands in a short period of time. - But it was nothing

but

but dissimulation and disguise on their part: for the persecutors were only calculating their steps, and waiting for some pretext which the natural order of things and the laws of conscience were forcibly to raise soon; they availed themselves of it and at once the persecution began.

The law of the Country obliges each head of a family, who happens to lose any person of his kindred to go first and inform the Civil officers, whose duty it is to come and verify the decease and then to send for some of the bonzes to perform religious ceremonies over the deceased. — Accustomed as they had been for a long time to content themselves with an inward faith, our Christians had not understood at first all that

which

which the law of God required of them, but as they got better instructed, they saw they had necessarily to choose between a Complete Christianism and apostaly. For many of them there was no doubt or hesitation thought possible about the choice, and in fact, assisted by the Grace of God, they have proved it since.

One of them happened to die in April last. His relations went to report the case to the officers, and informed them at the same time that they could no more call for the bonze. Then it was that the Governor ordered at once the names of all those to be enlisted who for the future would profess christianity and do without the bonzes. -- From that moment all things passed on quietly down

to the day on which arrests were made upon orders sent from Yedo to Osaka, where the Tycoon is now residing.

The arrests took place in the night of the 14th. July last, when low officers of the police accompanied by their Servants and by executioners went to arrest 65 Christians, whom they bound up with cords and chains and dragged into the prison.- They aimed at capturing the principal leaders of the movement, in hopes of being able thus to stop it at once, and as they were led by a traitor who, like Judas betrayed his brothers, they could not miss their aim.- As they entered the houses pointed out to them beforehand, they tied up their victims who offered no resistance, then

went.

went on plundering the houses with such haste and violence as to arrest persons who had not been denounced to them. So for example it is asserted that a pagan who had come to the place for the sake of trade and was taking his rest by the side of the Christians was actually arrested and taken to prison with them.

For a few months a missionary was accustomed to go from time to time and conceal himself among the Christians in order to administer the Sacraments of the Church to elderly people of both sexes, who could not of a night come near us for spiritual attendance.

On the day the arrests took place, he thought it prudent to take flight.

flight for the sake of not exposing his hosts to an increase of vexations. -

Many an object belonging to him has fallen into the hands of the depredators, but he has been in no danger of life, all subjects of the Treaty Powers being permitted freely to move about within the limit of thirty miles in the territory directly submitted to the Imperial Sway.

When the prisoners were led through the town, marks of sympathy were shown them by the pagans themselves, and as soon as the news reached the European residents, it raised among them a general cry of indignation.

The Governor never expected such a demonstration; perhaps he was astounded

and

and frightened by the officious protests of the most part of the Councils, but he had gone too far to retire at once, and notwithstanding all the interest which our Christians had excited not longer than two days after were they cast into a prison hurriedly constructed for them. - There they are even now, and God only knows when and how they shall come out of it.

"I have punished the Christians" "said at first the Governor, because they "do not observe the law; but now my "power does not extend further, and in "order to release them I must have orders "from my Government." Nobody was deceived by that assertion of his punishing only disobedience; and the Governor himself

had

had understood that it would not be accepted as a sufficient justification of his conduct; for whilst some of his officers were effecting the arrests, some others were secretly endeavoring to excite the Christians to resist the executioners and to repulse them by force under the pretext that they had come to seize them without due orders and authority.

God did not permit that anyone should fall into the Snares so perversely laid for them, so that to his great displeasure the Governor had to imprison Christians and no rebels.-

However as it was to be feared, lest anxiety and grief should impel those into some imprudent Step who were free yet. He whom the Sovereign Pontiff

her.

has entrusted with the care of these souls beloved of God, thought it his duty to write them a letter in order to exhort them to submit in all things to the ever adorable designs of Divine Providence, to obey their officers in all whatsoever would not be contrary to the law of God and to commit everything to His mercy. They on their part addressed a petition to the Governor giving a solemn assurance of their fidelity and declaring how sincerely they regretted that there were circumstances in which Conscience compelled them unwillingly to displease him for the sake of saving their souls.

A few days after the Gaolers imposed a fine of about 10 dollars that

they

they might be fed, and at the same time it was notified to their relatives that they would be permitted to bring them any aliment they would choose to prepare for them.

Then the children of the victims came near us to look for parents to replace those that had been taken away from them. - The Mission gladly received the sons of the Confessors of the Faith, happy to go to any expense and ready to make any sacrifice in their behalf. She sets now every hope in them; they are studying to become her Supporters and God permitting her glory. God protect them!

Scarcely a few days had elapsed when His Excellency the Minister Resident

J.

of the Unitedstates who was then at Nagasaki kindly using his influence in behalf of our christians went and asked their release from the Governor. His Excellency did not obtain that which his generous initiative truly deserved, and had to wait until he would return to Yedo to entertain more directly the Imperial Government on a subject which had to so high a point won his sympathy.

The only thing which His Excellency could obtain from the Governor of Nagasaki was that the promise already given to the Consuls of France and Portugal viz that new arrests would not be made, was most explicitly renewed to him. But the Japanese Government never shrinks from any promise, when they think it

will

will remove any difficulty though it be for a time.

A few days after, a Christian woman whose mother had just died, was summoned to the bar of the officers in order to justify herself for not calling for the Lonze. "It was of course through forgetfulness was it"? suggested they to her" - merely do say and confess that it was through forgetfulness that you omitted to comply with the law" - "No" answered She "but it was both to "obey my mother's last will and to save "my own soul" - Immediately she was sent to prison - As She left the village bidding farewell to her friends "We shall see each other no more" said She "for I am going to prison" but I am glad

of

of it, and I will tell all the other prisoners that His Lordship the Bishop and all the Fathers and all the Europeans are interested in it and are much afflicted on our account. But alas! neither She nor the other prisoners had the mutual consolation of meeting in the same prison; She was sent to a separate one. - On being requested to explain how it was that he had not dealt with her as he had made her expect, he answered that Clara Ikeh was not in prison, that She had only undergone an examination but no penalty. - But the fact is that since that time She has not been heard of, and such is the case with several other persons also. -

Hon

Here we have an example of the
politics of the Japanese Government and
the measure of the dignity which they
bring in their relations with the representatives
of Foreign Powers. They boast of going
to them for the sake of studying their
Civilization of applying their industry &c &c
in a word they apply to them for
light and they persecute their faith.
They apply to their Missionaries for
the instruction of their interpreters, and
they send to prison those who come to
them for religious instruction.

In the meantime the Prince of
Omura having heard what was going on
at Nagasaki, wished in his turn to show
what he could do against the Christians
who were found in his dominion principally

in the two villages of Coba and Kitamura.
The heads of the families are first summoned
and commanded to sign with their blood
a formula of apostasy laid before them,
and then drink of a water over which
a bonze had said superstitious prayers.
The Christians of Coba refused to comply
with the injunction and consequently
were immediately sent to prison. Those
of Kitamura on the contrary, mistaken
about the significance of the act which
was demanded of them obeyed at first,
unconscious of its import; but as soon
as they heard of what had taken place
at Coba, their doubts vanished, and then
deeming it necessary to make a reparation
for their apparent failing, they spontaneously
went and energetically protested, saying
that

that the officers had surprised their simplicity, and that they never meant to abandon the christian religion to which they would adhere still, though it would cost them their lives. Their courage was immediately rewarded by being sent to prison which they occupied with their brothers at Cora. - There remained Yet the women and children under 15 years of age, whom the christians of Urakame were taking care of during the absence of their husband and parents who were in prison. But as they were no less christians than the others neither their sex nor age could justify them of the same guilt. So they were soon put together to confess christ conjointly. - There are found amongst

them

them sucking children whose mothers are suffering from hunger.

In the town of Nagasaki a twelve child had been sent at first to prison with his mother. But soon after the officers seeing him on the point of death sent him back to the other members of his family, keeping the mother in prison still. The prisoners of Omura shall not have the same resource, for they have no more members of their family out of prison, where those confessors of the faith are stowed away very close together to the number of 110 persons.

Our hearts felt wearied in the presence of such griefs incessantly renewed and of anxieties daily increasing. We nevertheless entertained hopes of seeing better

days. - The Representative of France had been duly informed by us from the very beginning of what was going on and His Excellency's sympathy for our holy Cause his formal promises and high influence with the Japanese Authorities were to us a guarantee that he would not shrink from making the necessary representations to these authorities, and that his generous efforts could not fail to be crowned with full success. And indeed on the 14th August we received from His Excellency a letter in which we read as follows". It has proved an easy task to me to obtain the complete and immediate release of the prisoners together with the forgetting (l'oubli) of the past. The official orders which are

to

"to guarantee the fulfilment of their promises
"will soon reach Nagasaki, and I entertain
"not the least doubt but they shall be faithfully
"put into execution." After such a
declaration from the pen of His Excellency
no more doubt could appear possible; and
indeed France would have been happy to
hear the tidings of the delivery prayed
for as an homage offered Her from the
Japanese Authorities on the day of Her
National fête.

Vain expectation! Four weeks
have elapsed since, and the prisoners have
not been released yet. - In the meantime
Death having visited several of our Christians
caused the loss of their liberty to the heads
of their families who preferred the prison
before forfeiting their Faith by calling for

the

the priests of idols. - That was not all; instead of taking steps towards releasing the captives, as it was generally believed in the town, the Governor was on the contrary devising a plan calculated to compel all the Christians to make a general apostaly. - This is the regard he pretends to show to their liberty of conscience. -

On the 27th. August a tribunal was erected in the midst of them, and deputies from each village were summoned to be tried and to answer in the name of all. - Everything had been combined and calculated in order to obtain an early success. Those whom the Christians had selected themselves to represent them were refused by

the

the officers, who purposely chose those, who being less instructed than the others and rather hesitating in their faith. seemed incapable of showing any courage. But God is sometimes pleased to baffle the projects and machinations of men. The persecutors only succeeded in provoking a new and more solemn manifestation of Christian Faith, and they had to retire, convinced that they would never be able to destroy a religion, which teaches and enables its adherents rather to suffer anything than to repudiate it. Should the persecution succeed in deceiving and frightening the ignorant and weak, Divine Grace can in an instant enlighten and strengthen them as it

was

was seen in Omura.

Whilst these things were going on at Urakame five of the prisoners were taken to the palace of the Governor, undoubtedly to be commanded to renounce their religion, both in their own name and in the name of their companions. It is to be supposed that none of them has apostatized; for they were all afterwards taken back to the prison in their chains. Some christians met them on the way, they saluted one another; one of the prisoners responded with a merry smile, - and we cannot help doing this justice to the Japanese authorities of stating that the prisoners' faces did not then bear any mark of excessive privations.

The same scene has been renewed several times.

times; and then the pagans who saw these Christians walk in chains, could not conceal their admiration at seeing their noble and firm yet modest countenance.

Amongst them some women have been conducted so through the streets, and contrary to what is practised with the greatest female criminals, their hands were tied behind their backs in the same way as the men, and their bonds were not even concealed under their dress.

What is most afflicting now is, that arrests continue to take place as often as any death occurs. The Governor was saying lately to one who declined to call for the bonze in such a case "Will you obstinately disobey the

law

"law of our Country"? - Do You believe that
"if our bonzes went to France to preach a
"foreign creed. those, who would listen to
"them should not be punished? Why then
"what would be done elsewhere, should not
"be done here likewise"?

A Short time after arrived at Nagasaki a high officer sent from Yedo to replace the two Governors there. Then Our Consul, at the request of the Lord Bishop availed himself of the first opportunity to visit him and ask him to procure the fulfilment of the promises which were made to the Minister of France. He was answered, that they had not been fulfilled Yet, because the Tycoon had not yet notified them, that His Excellency the Minister of France, having seen His

Majesty

Majesty the Tycoon at Yeddo would rather
long writing to Nagasaki after which only
the matter could be discussed. As for the
immediate release said the Governor
interim. I can only grant it if
the prisoners only declare their repentance
for having embraced the Christian religion,
and if an assurance is given me
that the French Missionaries will so
no more amongst them.

A few hours after arrived
new statements confirming the first. Then
the Consul wrote protesting against the
obstinacy which the Authorities showed
in keeping 47 of the prisoners cruelly
stowed in together on the narrow space
of four mats ie: 12 feet long and 6 feet
wide in spite of the promise made to

himself

himself. From thence the Governor ordered the number of those unfortunate persons to be reduced to 33, which is still excessive, but makes us hope their lives will not be so much endangered although they must have to suffer greatly from such close confinement. — Now we hear that 50 more are to be tried.

But what is there going on in the interior of the Governor's palace; that is a secret which remains to be unveiled in the future. Thus far things went on down to this date.

What will the Governor do with those who refused to renounce their religion? What will he do even with those whom fear caused to recoil a hesitate? What will the Minister of

France

France is at the height of the evil that will which the Japanese Government show in complying with the Solemn promises it made him?

Our cause is the cause of God. We know that it must triumph but we do not know how long will our trials last. His holy will be done on earth as it is in heaven! However we fully expect that what is now taking place at Nagasaki can but be the omen of a religious tolerance which events must bring on sooner or later. Persons who, wholly dedicated to other concerns, judge not religious matters from a right point of view will perhaps be astounded at and deem a movement, which they expected not

and

and may doubt sincerity. They will wonder at the interest shown to our Christian and perhaps blame it;—here is not the place of defending ourselves. But to those who in the firmness of their good people would pretend to see anything else than a religious conviction, we must say once for all, that they are mistaken. The Christians have declared it both by word of mouth and in writing, and they are ready to prove it on all occasions.

If they can only be allowed a little liberty in following up the dictates of their conscience, in everything else they will be the faithful observers of the law. The Japanese Government may try again, as in the first days to

turn

turn them into rebels and to punish them as such. - With the grace of God, they will never allow themselves to be led astray from their duty. But should the Japanese Authorities deceive for a time their people and Europe, sooner or later truth will triumph, things will appear in their proper light, and their admiration will abide by those who shall have the courage of showing themselves Christians in the midst of the most serious difficulties, whilst craftiness wile and base cowardice will gain nothing else but due contempt.

Nagasaki 16th September 1867.

Rec 23d Jany

Mr Chilton

No 64.

Legation of the United States in Japan.

Yedo. November 16. 1867.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1 copy of an arrangement providing for municipal Government at Yokohama (Kanagawa) which was unanimously adopted and agreed to by the Foreign Representatives and the Japanese Government.

You will perceive that the principle of exterritoriality has been carefully preserved and that

The Honorable W H Seward.

Secretary of State

Washington.

the Citizens of the United States are
in all cases of offence amenable
only to the jurisdiction of our
own Authorities.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

[redacted] Governor of Kanagawa, and placed in the charge of the Foreign Director who will be subordinate to the Governor of Kanagawa.

II.—That the said Director acting under the authority of the Governor of Kanagawa shall see to the repair, cleanliness, and efficiency of all the streets and drains in the Foreign Settlement of Yokohama. He shall be authorised to receive such complaints relative to police or the state of drains and thoroughfares as may properly be addressed by Foreigners to the local Government direct, and in the name of the Governor of Kanagawa will prosecute Foreigners before their own authorities for nuisances or any infringement of police order.

III.—The said Director acting under the authority of the Governor of Kanagawa, will have the charge and direction of all Foreigners, who may be employed as Police for the maintainance of security and order within the Foreign Settlement of Yokohama, or for the repression of disorderly conduct on the part of Foreigners within the Port of Kanagawa. Whenever a subject or citizen of a Treaty Power is arrested in the commission of an offence by the said Director or any Foreigner or Japanese acting under his orders or the orders of the Governor of Kanagawa, the person so arrested must be conveyed at once to the Consul of his nation, who will take steps for the detention of the offender until he can be prosecuted.

IV.—The Governor of Kanagawa, acting with the advice and assistance of the said Director and with such advice as he may obtain from Foreign Consuls will exercise jurisdiction—both criminal and civil—over the subjects of China, and the subjects and citizens of other Non Treaty Powers residing within the said Settlement, or within the Port of Kanagawa.

V.—The landrents payable by Foreigners will be collected by the said Director, as soon as they become due, for and on account of the Governor of Kanagawa, and the said Director, acting in the name of the Governor of Kanagawa, will be empowered to sue Foreigners for default of payment before their own authorities.

VI.—The Foreign Consuls will confine within the narrowest limits compatible with public convenience, the number of licenses issued by them to their respective subjects or citizens, as sellers of foreign spirits or liquors, or as keepers of houses of entertainment within the Foreign Settlement, or within the Port of Kanagawa.

A copy of every license will be furnished by the Consul as soon as it is issued to the Governor of Kanagawa, and the said Director will inform against any person who sells liquors or keeps a house of entertainment without the license of his Authorities.

VII.—The Japanese Government will make arrangements for the safe storage, at reasonable rates, of gunpowder or other explosive substances imported into the Port of Kanagawa and the necessary steps will be taken to prevent foreigners from using any other place for the storage of these dangerous substances.

Enclosure
with despatch No 67
dated 30th November 1867.

Rec'd 23d Jany

No 65. Legation of the United States

Yedo Nov. 18 1867

Sir,

Since the establishment by the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company of a line of steamers between San Francisco and Hong Kong touching at Yokohama and the adoption by the Japanese Government of a system of passports by which its subjects are permitted to migrate to foreign countries, many of them

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

them have gone to the United States and the number so travelling is rapidly increasing.

Believing it to be, under the circumstances, for the interest of our own as well as of this Government that a Japanese Consul should be appointed at San Francisco, on the 16th of September last, I addressed a note upon that subject to the Foreign a copy of which I enclose (No 1). No 1.

After taking the matter into consideration they agreed with me in the opinion that such appointment was necessary and

and asked me to name an American citizen upon whom they should confer that position. I named to them several, either of whom, I assured them, was competent to perform the duties, and among them Charles Wolcott Brooks Esq. This gentleman has been, for the past few years, acting as Japanese Commercial Agent at that city. has taken charge of some wrecked Japanese sailors and returned them to this Country and has received and attended upon

upon the late Japanese Embassy to the United States, while in that city and has been employed by them in procuring for this Government many articles, arms and ammunition which they desired. They therefore knew him favorably and at once concluded to give to him that appointment.

I know Mr. Brooks to be competent and worthy of the position.

No. 2. Enclosed (No. 2.) I send a copy translation of the Commission issued to Mr. Brooks

Brooks, the original of which, by request of Ogasawara Iki no Kami, the Minister for Foreign affairs, I send, by this mail, to him, direct, at San Francisco.

Enclosed (No 3) I send copy no. 3.
translation of a letter from the Minister for Foreign affairs directed to me and accompanying the Commission in which he desires that I shall ~~~~ inform you of the proceedings and ask that Mr. Brooks may be properly recognized as Consul.

This is the first Consul

ever

ever appointed by the Japanese Government and I believe it is the first Commission ever issued to a foreigner.

I trust my action in this matter will meet with the approval of the President and yourself.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. servant.

D. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident

No 60. Legation of the United States

Yedo September 18 1867

Sir,

The Minister for Foreign affairs

&c &c &c

Yedo.

Since the establishment of the line of steamers between San Francisco and Yokohama, which in a short time, will put those ports in monthly communication, and since the adoption by the Japanese Govt. of the system of passports by which the Japanese are more freely permitted to travel abroad, it occurs to me that some measure

measure of protection should be afforded to the citizens of Japan in the United States, especially at San Francisco. Your Excellency is aware that your Govt. has a Commercial Agent, who for nine years without any compensation has taken care of the interests of this Govt. at that port. In consideration of the increase of trade and travel through that city. I most respectfully request to Your Excellency that the appointment of a Consul to reside at San Francisco

Francisco would be gratifying
to the Govt. I represent and
request to the benefit of
the Japanese Govt.
With Respect and Esteem.
(Sgd) R B Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident
of the United States

U. S. Legation in Japan

Enclosure No 1
with despatch No 65
Dated Yedo Nov 18. 1867

Letter of U. S. Minister
to Gorogio recommending
the appt. of a Japanese
Consul at San Francisco
Cala

[Copy]

Having heard of the abilities and honest character of Charles Wolcott Brooks residing at San Francisco in the United States; on the advice of H. E. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, Minister Resident of the United States in Japan; the said Charles Wolcott Brooks is appointed Consul of Japan at San Francisco and he is ordered, as far as possible, to respect the Japanese laws and transact all his consular business according to them.

The ensign of all Japanese merchant vessels and all

of

of our people visiting San Francisco shall follow the instructions which he may give them. And officers of the Japanese men of war shall confer with him.

It is requested that the Government of the United States of America will please to permit the said Charles Wolcott Brooks to exercise his duty and will afford him all proper countenance and assistance.

In witness whereof, this letter has been given him and the seal of the

the Government hereunto
affixed.

Keio 3d year 9th Month
(October 1867)

L.S.

(Sign) Ogasawara Iki no Kami
Japanese Minister
for Foreign affairs

U. S. Legation in Japan

Enclosure No 2
with despatch No 65
dated Yedo Nov. 18 1867

Copy translation of
Commission of C. M.
Brooks to be Consul
for Japan at San
Francisco

Copy

To

His Excellency

R. B. VanValkenburgh

Minister Resident

of the United States.

I have the honor to

communicate to Your Excellency

the following.

You will kindly enough to

advise me, through Edzure

Kanga no Kami, Governor

for Foreign Affairs, and again

in your letter no 80 of Sept.

16, of the benefit and con-

venience to our two countries

which would accrue by the

appointment of a Consul for

Japan

Japan to reside at San Francisco and to mention Mr. Charles Wolcott Brooks as an honest man and one competent to fill that position.

I am aware of the services which Mr. Brooks has rendered the Japanese Government for some years past and for which we are much obliged to him.

As the United States was the first to conclude a treaty with Japan and to open the Country to foreign trade and, since the establishment of the mail steamers between San Francisco

Francisco and Yokohama will increase the trade and friendship between the two powers and largely augment the trade of Japanese to America; we have judged best to appoint a Consul at San Francisco and, according to your advice, the Government has appointed Mr. Brooks to that position. I have the honor to enclose herewith his commission which I beg that you will forward to him. I also send a translation of the same for your information.

Whenever our Government shall order any articles to

through

through him he will be paid a commission of 5 per cent of their value: and when his Consular duties shall take him away from his business a proper compensation will be fair to him.

I beg that Your Excellency will communicate this to your Government and procure Mr. Brooks recognition as Consul.

Although the Governor for Foreign affairs have written to Mr. Brooks yet I beg to request that you will write him more particularly upon this

this subject.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks for your many kindnesses toward us.

With Respect and Consideration

The 28th day of 9th month

of Keio 3rd year

(Oct. 25 1867)

(signed) Ogasawara Iki no kami

Rec'd 23d Jany. Mr. Chilton

No 66. Legation of the United States

Yokohama Nov. 20 1867

Sir.

Your No. 23 under date of July 23d "Concerning the pur-
"pose of sending by the Japanese
"Government of troops to Corea,
"with the object of preventing
"for the future such a wrong
"as is represented to have been
"committed during a recent
"war in that Country upon
"american citizens" was received

by

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

by me on the sixth day of the present month. Some after that I took occasion to call upon the Minister for Foreign affairs, in person and accordg to your instructions to return to him suitable thanks for this friendly proceeding upon the part of this Government and to assure him that the laudable efforts of the Tycoon to promote peace in this part of the world were highly appreciated by the President. I also added that should no satisfactory explanation be made, or apology furnished by Corea

the

the Government of the United States would undoubtedly feel obliged to take into consideration the proper means to obtain a reparation for the injury and to maintain its honor.

Hiriyama Disho no Kami, a member of the Second Council, was appointed by the Tycoon, in May last, as his Envoy to Corea and the management of all the matters connected with the Embassy was entrusted to him, and from him I learn the following facts. Yes no Yeshema

no

no Kami is a Japanese Dai-
mio residing upon and
owning the little Island
of Tsushima or Tsu, near
the coast of Corea. This
Daimio has a small settlement
on that coast and, through
his retainers at that settlement,
this Government has for many
years been kept informed of
the action of the Coreans.

They have had no diplomatic
relations and, so far as I
can learn, no authorized
agent of this Government
has ever been recognized in
Corea. Immediately on
the

the appointment of this Envoy he sent a message to Iso no Yoshimura no Kami, and requested him, through his relations, to procure permission for him to visit Corea and a promise of his recognition by the Government. The answer of the Corean Government returned through Iso no Yoshimura no Kami, was that the proposition was a new and strange one and that the Government would take it into consideration and after a determination had been arrived at the Japanese Government should be informed.

This

This Government has again sent messengers to Tsushima, urging the importance of the mission and of their recognition by the Corean Government and asking for an early reply.

I am of the opinion that the Japanese Envoy will not be received. Should any new facts become known to me I will not delay in informing you of them.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedt. servant.

W. R. Braunschweiger

Minister Resident

Rec'd 23d Jany. Mr. Chilton & Mr. E. P. Smith

No 67 Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo Nov 26 1867

Sir

With reference to the case of James C. Cavanagh mentioned in your despatch No 17. under date of June 18th the receipt of which was acknowledged in my No 60. October 24th. I have the honor to inform you that he was discharged by J. Stahel Esq U.S. Consul at Kanagawa, pursuant to your instructions on the fourth day of November instant

On the same day of the receipt by me of your No 17. I addressed a note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington

upon the subject a Copy of which is
No 1 Enclosed Marked No 1.
Receiving no answer thereto I
addressed a second Note to him
on the 28th of October a Copy of which
No 2 I Enclose Marked No 2 -
The Minister thereupon Sent
Edzura Kanga Ne Kami one of
the Secretaries for Foreign Affairs
to Consult with me upon the
Subject, who assented to the detention
of Cavenagh. But Objected to his
being turned Loose without the
protection of the United States - I
visited upon Receiving a Written
Communication, which he promised
me I Showed Some Heat from
the Minister for Foreign Affairs -

or

On the second of November inst. I not having yet received such written communications, I addressed a letter to the Consul at Kanagawa, a copy of which is enclosed marked No 3. No 3
directing him to discharge James C. Cavanagh, under the instructions in Your despatch, giving him notice,
" That if the Japanese Government shall
" require him to leave this Country, if
" he remains it will be at his own
" peril, and that he is no longer entitled
" to nor will receive the protection of
" the United States"

On the 10th inst I received from Ogasawara Iki no kami Minister for foreign affairs a communication as promised me in my interview

with

With Estimate Kanagawa Harbour a Copy
No 4 of which is Enclosed Marked No 4 -
Under 29th inst I received from the Governor
at Kanagawa a letter (Copy of which
No 5 is Enclosed Marked No 5) announcing
the discharge of Coronagh on the
fourth instant -
I have the honour to be
Sir. Your most obedient Servant.
R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of
the U. S. in Japan

Relative to the Claim of
J. C. Craig

Copy

No 87 Legation of the U.S. in Japan

Yedo Oct. 23rd 1867

To His Excellency

The Minister for Foreign Affairs

&c &c &c

Yedo —

Sir —

In the month of September 1863

James C. Carnegie was tried for Man-

slaughter in the U.S. Consular Court

at Nagasaki. John E. Ward Esq being

then the U.S. Consul at that port —

He was duly convicted and sentenced by

a competent Court having jurisdiction

to five years imprisonment in a

Penitentiary, and by an Order duly

made by Hon Robert H. Pruyn then

Minister Resident of the United States

in Japan, he was taken to San
Francisco for such imprisonment.
He was there brought up before
a Justice of the Supreme Court of
the United States on a process
known to our Courts as a Writ of
Habeas Corpus and discharged
, upon the ground alone, that
Mr. Bourge had no right to send
him to California for imprisonment
, but did not inquire into any grounds affecting
the Authority of the Court, or the justice
of his Sentence for the Crime committed
. After his discharge he again
returned to Nagasaki and was
rearrested, sent to Yokohama and
has since been Confined by virtue
of Instructions from the State
Department

Department at Washington -
Sometime since I directed him to be
conveyed to the U. S. but the Consul
of the U. S. at Kanagawa has not
sent him, for the reason that he
could find no suitable means of
conveyance or disposition to
assume the charge of him for the voyage -
- This morning I have received a
communication from the Government
upon the subject in which the Secretary
of State says " He (meaning James
" C. Caranagh, the prisoner) has lost the
" privilege of residing in Japan & the
" authorities of that Empire require him
" to leave the country - You are instructed
" to ascertain upon that point and
" if they require him to leave cause
Caranagh

" to be charged with sufficient Letters
" of the fact that if he remains it will
" be at his own peril and that he
" is not longer entitled to or will
" receive the protection of the United States."
- I request therefore that you will
at once advise me of your wishes
in the premises as I shall direct his
discharge, with or without the protection
of the United States, as you may
advise me -

With respect & Esteem

(signed) R. B. Roosevelt Rear Admiral

Commander in Chief of U.S. Naval Forces in Japan

Enclosure No 1.
to Despatch No 63
from Rear Admiral R. B. Roosevelt
U.S. Navy
Dated Dec. 26. 1863

Copy

No 88 Legation of the United States
Yedo Oct 28. 1867

His Excellency
Ogasawara Iki no Kami
Minister for Foreign Affairs
&c &c &c
Yedo —

Sir

In my No 87 under date of October 28th — I called Your Excellencies attention to the case of Messrs Co Cavanagh, and requested You to inform me of the wishes of Your Government in regard to them at once. That I might act under the instructions of My Government which I had just received —

May I again call Your Excellencies

Excellency's attention to this
subject, and request an early
reply to my former letter.

With respect &c &c &c

(Signed) R. B. Blackburn

Minister Resident U.S.

in Japan

Copy

No 91 Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo - Nov 2d 1867 -

General Sedwick Stanley

U.S. Consul. Kanagawa

Sir -

I have the honor to enclose herewith to Your Copy despatch No 17. dated June 10. 1867 from the Department of State at Washington with reference to the case of James C. Cavanagh - This despatch was received by me on the 23d day of October having evidently from the post marks, been sent from San Francisco on a Sailing Vessel to Hong Kong and from thence to Yokohama by the Great Republic on her recent trip - Immediately on

on its receipt by me, pursuant to the instructions in that dispatch contained, to ascertain the wishes of the Japanese Government, as to whether they desired Iwakura to leave this Country, I addressed a Communication to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but not hearing from him, on the 28th day of October I again addressed him on the same subject - I have as yet received no answer to either of my Communications to him although I requested one to be given me at once -

I therefore now desire you to discharge the said James G Cavanagh if he is in your Control

giving

giving him notice under
the instructions contained in the
enclosed copy despatch "that
" if the Japanese Government
" shall require him to leave the
" country, if he remains it will be
" at his own peril, and that he
" is no longer entitled to our will
" receive the protection of the
" United States"—

I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of U.S. in Japan

Enclosure No 3.

with despatch No 67

from Mex: 26. 1867

Copy

To His Excellency

R. B. Brandt Callenbrough

Minister Resident of the U.S. of America

—

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies Communication of the 28th October, stating that You have received Instructions from Your Government in regard to Cavanagh who was arrested on account of his having Committed a Crime —

You informed me that he was tried and Convicted on Sept. 1863 before Wm. G. Walsh then the Consul of the United States at Nagasaki, but the Circumstances of the

Case

Case being submitted to us here, I have asked information concerning it from the Governor of Nagasaki -

I hope his report when it arrives will enable me to give you a more particular answer.

I beg that you will decide this matter according to your own judgment, as I have no wishes to express concerning it since the crime was not committed on one of our people; But at any rate I want that he may not reside in Japan without the protection of the United States Government

With respect and

Conclusion

(Signed) Ogasawara Ikki no Kami

14th day of 10th Month
in the 3rd Year of Keiyo
(9th November 1867)

Rec'd

Rec 23d Jan. Mr. Chilton

No. 68 Legation of the U.S. in Japan

Yedo Dec. 2nd 1867.

Sir.

Since my No 62 under date of Nov 7th in which I informed you of the installation of the Tycoon with the title of Kubosama, at Kioto, on the 18th day of October last, strange and important events have transpired in this Empire.

In that communication I said that "since Stotobashi assumed the Government of

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

" of this Country there Existed great
" reluctance in Confirming this Title
" upon him; a Change in the Con=
" =stitutional Customs, Which in
" this Country take the place of Jurisdiction
" Law, being decided by Some powerful
" Daimios, in so far as placing the
" then Vacant Shogunship in
" further abeyance" I further
informed Him that the Confirming
of this Title of Kubosama (Shogun)
" sufficiently indicated that no
" Radical Change in the Constitution
" of this Government is Contemplated"
— This Opinion Seems not to
have been Ill Founded, although
the facts, then Warranted it —
On the afternoon of the

Sixteenth

Sixteenth of November, Sacai Tsoosima-
-no Kami one of the Governors for Foreign
Affairs, Called upon the with instructions
from the Gorogio. To make the following
startling announcement, which he
read from a written paper -
" The Tycoon has, hereafter no authority
" to confer or make arrangements with
" reference to any of the internal affairs
" of Japan " He knew nothing more,
Was sent simply to make that announcement
to me, And although I endeavored
faithfully in a Conversation of more
than half an hour to obtain some
further information upon the
subject, Was compelled to permit him
to depart without it - I immediately
called upon the English Minister

the

the only one of my colleagues then
in Yedo, and found that no such
notice had been given to him
although he received it late the
same evening—

On the next morning, the 17th Nov.
I received a visit from Ye Zama
desho No Kami a Member of the
Second Council, and Edzura
Kanga No Kami Governor for
Foreign affairs, Who gave me
the following facts—

Since Stotsbashi was appointed
Tycoon, he has met with strong
opposition from six of the Eighteen
powerful Daimios of this Country
in consequence of his liberality
towards foreigners; one of these

Daimios

Daimios (Chosshiu) has been in open
rebellion against the Government.
Satsuma, Tosa, Inshiu, Gashu,
and Aizayama, were Choshiu's
friends and undoubtedly, secretly
assisted him. These six powerful
Daimios were opposed to the opening
of the new ports and cities, unless
they could participate in the advantages
by way of revenues derived therefrom
by the General Government. They took
it as said, every opportunity to
prejudice the Mikado against the
Tycoon and have eventually made
it so disagreeable for him, that
he has surrendered all his power
and authority into the hands of
the Mikado. The Tycoon however

is

is Still Charged With the Execution
of the Treaties with foreign Nations,
and will so Continue to be, until
some Further Arrangements are
Made by the Mikado, with the
Advice of his Grand Council, consisting
of the Eighteen Great Dignitaries. The
Tycoon, and Some of the Members
of the Tokugawa Family, from which
the Tycoon has always been Selected -
- The Mikado is Hardly Seventeen
Years of Age, but his Government is
Carried on by a Council of Three,
the first one named being his
Guardian, the other two advising
and assisting in the Control of
Affairs.

Their Titles are as follows

Dijo Digin – Sad Digin – Ob
Digin – the personal Guardian
or just one of the three, has the
prefix of Setsho Combago, and is
therefore Officially Called
Setsho Combago Dijo Digin –
I asked for an interview
with Ogasawari Ikki No Kami the
Minister for Foreign Affairs and
had an Audience with him on
the 20th November – I received from
him only a Confirmation of the
facts I had previously learned, –
that the Tycoon has surrendered
all his Authority to the Mikado
but is still Generalissimo and is
charged for the time with the
carrying out the Treaties with
the

foreign Nations

There was much Excitement

not only among the Official class

but among the Common people

also, and a movement of Soldiers

and Munitions of War towards

Kioto, where both the the Mikado

and Tycoon now are. This

Excitement has however in some

measure abated, and I am

told that the ports shall be opened

pursuant to Treaty Stipulations.

- There are rumors of the

assassination of the Tycoon and

some of his Ministers at Kioto, but

I am assured they are without

foundation -

In view of this great change

in

in the Government, and a fear of
that may possibly occur, I in
connection with my colleagues,
the representatives of the treaty Powers
now here, intend being at Ascen
and Bingo before the first of January
Expecting to find there Rear Admiral
Bell with four or five of the vessels
of his Squadron to protect American
interests - He has kindly directed
Commodore Goldsborough to afford
me a passage in the Shenandoah -
I am informed that quite a number of
English & French Men of War will also
be present - I believe those parts will
be opened quietly, and without trouble,
but, that it is better to be prepared
for any Emergency when such a
revolution

a revolution is taking place among
a people like the Japanese -

No 1 Enclosed herewith I send No 1.
a Copy translation of the document
transmitted by the Tycoon to the
Mikado announcing his resignation
There is no date attached to this
paper, but I am informed it was
sent to the Mikado on the third
No 2 day of November - Enclosure No 2
is a Copy of the Answer of the
Mikado to the Tycoon accepting
the resignation and is dated
on the fifth day of November -
No 3 - Enclosure No 3 is a Copy of
a Proclamation issued to the
Daimios and Officials by
the

the Mikado at the same time of
the acceptance of the Tycoons Resignation —
Enclosure No 4 is a Copy of a No 4
Communication subsequently sent
by the Tycoon to the Mikado and
Enclosure No 5. is the Mikado's answer No 5
thereto — Neither of the dates attached
to either of these Letters Papers —
I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
Rd B. Rawlinson
Minister Resident of H.B.M. Japan
3

Legation of the United States of America

Yedo Dec. 2nd 1867

R. B. VanValkenburgh
Minister Resident

No 68

5 Enclosures

Received -

The Tycoon resigns his
power to the Mikado -

Copy Translation

A retrospect of the various changes through which the Empire has passed shows us that after the decadence of the monarchical authority, power passed into the hands of the Minister of State: that, by the wars of 1156 to 1159, the governmental power came into the hands of the Military class. My ancestor received greater marks of confidence than any before him and his descendants have succeeded him for more than two hundred years.

Through

though I perform the same
duties. the objects of govern-
ment and the penal laws
have been misset and it is
with feelings of the greatest
humiliation that I find my-
self obliged to acknowledge
my own want of virtue as
the cause of the present state
of things. Moreover our
intercourse with foreign powers
becomes daily more extensive
and our foreign policy cannot
be pursued unless directed by
the whole power of the Country.
If therefore the old
regime

regime be changed and the governmental authority be restored to the Imperial Court: if the Counsels of the whole Empire be collected and the wise decisions received: and if we unite with all our heart and with all our strength to protect and maintain the Empire it will be able to range itself with the nations of the Earth. This comprises our whole duty towards our Country.

However if you have any particular ideas on the subject you may state them without the slightest reserve.

Enclosure No 1
with dispatch No 68
Yedo Dec. 2nd 1867

Tycoons resignation

2

(Copy Translation)

Plenipotentiary authority has been delegated to you since your ancestors' time and you have been fully relied on. The memorial presented by you after consideration of the present state of the Empire is approved and consented to. Unite therefore with the Country, with all your heart and all your strength: preserve the Empire and give tranquility to the Imperial bosom.

Copy Translation

Important matters and foreign questions should be discussed in Council. In addition to this the questions referred to the Daimios for their opinion will be attended to by the two offices of the Imperial Court. Other affairs will be settled when the Daimios shall be called together at Kioto. Until that time, however, the government of the territories and towns will be carried on as up to the present.

Further orders will be given afterwards.

Copy Translation

It having been decided that the Government shall be in the hands of the Sovereign, when the Daimios who have been summoned shall have arrived, they will discuss fully and the Constitution will be finally established.

The administration of foreign affairs is however of the greatest importance and it is impossible to predict that some unexpected proposal may not emanate from the Foreign Powers. If this should happen difficulties

difficulties would naturally arise, unless the matter was properly attended to. There are also other matters which call imperatively for discussion and decision, and I venture to think that it would be well to summon the Daimios and clansmen at present here [at Kioto] to hold a council on these points. I hold myself in readiness to attend at the palace on receipt of Your Majesty's orders.

I remain

5

(Copy Translation)

Receipt from the Palace

Matters shall be settled when the Daimios who have been summoned assemble at Kioto. In case any matter should arise before their arrival at Kioto, You will consult with the two or three clans acquainted with the foreign disposition (or foreign matters) and arrange a settlement.

Mr. Chilton

Received at Washington 23d Jany

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo Dec. 3rd 1867

Sir

With reference to the opening of the City of Yedo on the first day of January next, I have the honor to enclose No 1, copy of a Communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, received by me on the 27th Inst. asking a postponement of such opening until the first day of April next. Such a delay in the opening of this City had been previously

No 1

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington

previously considered by my
colleagues & myself. The Rep=
=resentatives of Great Britain
and Russia (the Representative of
Holland being absent from Edo)
and we had unanimously agreed
that it was prudent to assent
to it provided the Japanese
Government should ask it. as
it seemed probable it would.

The principal reasons
which induced this unanimous
conclusion among ourselves
were as follows —

First. The great change which
the form of Government of this
Empire is now undergoing
renders the Officials and the
people

people Uneasy and Suspicious -
The affairs of the Nation are quite
unsettled, and we can all Mountain
Whether War or Peace is to be
the Order —

Second - The Impossibility of protecting
our Citizens at Osaca, Hiogo
and Yedo if all these ports & Cities
were to be opened upon the same
day —

Third - The preparations making
by the Japanese Government
for the occupation of the Site
set apart for Foreigners, although
in a State of forwardness, cannot
be Completed by the first of January
and the Opening on that day
would result in putting our Countrymen
to

to Much Trouble and Many
discomforts, aside from the
personal danger to which they
would be Subject -

No 2 I Enclose No 2 Copy of the
" Arrangements for the Settlement
" of Foreigners at Yedo" Also a
Copy of the Regulations for the
" Establishment of a Towboat,
" Lighter and passenger Boat Service
" between Yedo and Yokohama",
both of Which having been
discussed in Several Meetings
of My Colleagues and Myself
together With Commissioners
appointed by the Japanese Government
for that purpose, were finally
Agreed

Agreed upon on the 26th day
of November -

I also Enclose No 3. Copy of No 3
a Notice I deem best to issue
on this Subject —

— I trust My Actions in this
Matter will meet with the
Approval of the President and
Yourself —

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
P. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of U.S. in Japan

3

(Copy Translation)

To

His Excellency

R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of the

United States of America.

I have the honor to make the following communication to Your Excellency.

I have to day transmitted to you the copies of the regulations as agreed upon under which the City of Yedo was to be thrown open to foreigners for purposes of trade only on the 7th day of the 12th month (Jany 1. 1868) according to the Treaties.

I

In these regulations it is agreed that the hotel for foreigners shall be built and the ground set apart for their use shall be prepared by the Say above named. I regret that it is not possible to do all these things before the first day of January.

I do not think that, in the present state of affairs and under the circumstances, it would be expedient to open Yoo and Oaca at the same time and I therefore suggest that the opening of the city of Yoo be

postponed

postponed until the first of April 1868, at which time all the preparations can be completed: and to accomplish this the Japanese Government will use every means in its power.

Hoping you agree to this proposal I will issue to the people a proclamation of which I enclose a copy.

With Respect and Consideration

the 2nd Day of 11th Mo of the 3rd year of Keio.

(Nov. 27 1867)

Seijiro Ogasawara Iki no Kami

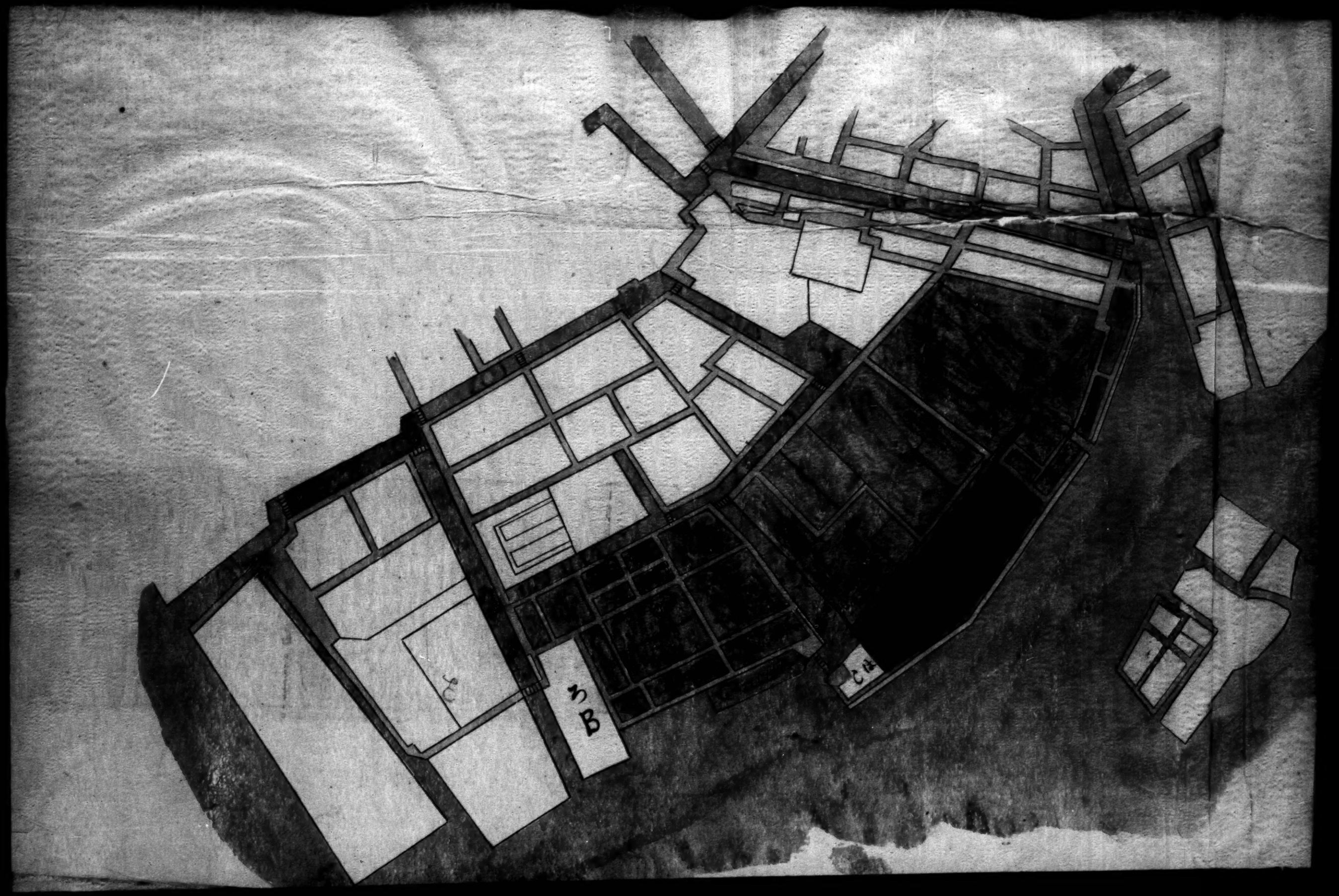
(Copy Translation)

Proclamation.

We have proclaimed that the City of Foo should be opened for Trade with foreigners on the 7th day of 12th month (Jany 1 1868) but, as this will not be expedient, we have agreed with the Ministers of Foreign Powers to postpone it until the 9th day of the 3rd month of next year (April 1 1868)

Enclosure No 1
with despatch No 69
Yedo Dec. 3rd 1867

Letter from Minister for
F. A. asking that the
opening of Yedo be
postponed —


B
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Arrangements for the Settlement of Foreigners at Yedo

ART. I.—Within the limits colored red in the annexed plan, foreigners of nations having treaties with Japan may hire houses and reside for purposes of trade. But no Japanese shall be compelled to rent any buildings to foreigners within the said limits against his will. Moreover, as the Japanese Government are willing that foreigners of those nations having treaties with Japan should enjoy at Yedo the same facilities for leasing ground and building houses that are secured to them by treaty at the ports, the Japanese Government are prepared to lease to foreigners for building purposes, that portion of land on the same plan which is colored blue.

ART. II.—Whenever the above named building ground shall have been occupied by foreigners, and more space is required for their use, the Japanese Government will prepare the adjoining space marked A. A. on the same plan, which in that case will be provided with a surrounding road of not less than forty feet in width. Should more land be subsequently required, the above named building ground will be further extended, as may from time to time be desirable, within the limits coloured red.

ART. III.—Before the opening of the city to foreign trade, the Japanese Government will clear the ground colored blue in the same plan, and will surround it with a road, which shall be properly drained, of not less than forty feet in width. The ground within this site not required for roads will be leased to foreigners in the manner provided in Articles 6, 7, 8, and 9, of the arrangements for the formation of foreign settlements at Hiogo and Osaka.

ART. IV.—The Japanese Government will see that the canals passing through the limits colored red are cleared before the opening of the city to foreign trade, and are subsequently kept in good order. All expenses connected with the cleansing of these canals will be borne by the Japanese Government.

ART. V.—The Japanese Government engage to push on with all the expedition possible the foreign hotel which is being built on the site marked B. in the same plan, with a view to its being completed before the opening of the city to foreign trade. The management of the hotel will be in the hands of Japanese.

ART. VI.—The Japanese Government will construct, at the point marked C, a convenient landing place, to be provided with suitable sheds, at which all goods belonging to foreigners must be landed or shipped. As Yedo, however, is not an open port, no foreign merchant vessel can anchor there, and all goods belonging to foreigners must be entered at the Custom House at Yokohama, according to the Regulation of Trade attached to the Treaties, and must pay duty there, or at some other open port, before they they can be imported into Yedo. For the present also, and until it shall be found convenient to collect export duties on foreign trade at Yedo, all goods exported from that city by foreigners must be cleared from and pay duty at the Custom House at Yokohama, before they can be shipped on board any foreign vessel at that port.

ART. VII.—Lighters, towboats and passage boats, propelled by steam or sails, and belonging to foreigners, may ply between Yedo and Yokohama, for the conveyance of cargo and passengers under the Regulations annexed to this Agreement, and subject to the provisions of the Regulations of Trade attached to the Treaties.

ART. VIII.—In order to give due effect to the provisions of the Treaties, which relate to the residence of foreigners at Yedo, every foreigner coming to Yedo, unless he be an officer of a Foreign Government, and in uniform, must be furnished with a passport from the Consular authority of his nation at Yokohama, which must be visèd by the Governor of Kanagawa. Persons coming from Yokohama by land will be required to show their passports at the ferry at Kawasaki, while those coming by sea will have to exhibit them on arriving off the forts at Yedo. Any person, other than an officer as above named, arriving at Yedo without a passport, may be arrested and conveyed before his Consul.

ART. IX.—Foreign lighters, towboats and passage boats, and all other foreign boats, with the exception of those belonging to vessels-of-war, will be required, on arriving off Yedo, to enter by the channel between the two forts marked with white beacons. Each boat must stop or heave to on passing between these forts, in order that it may be boarded by a Japanese officer. The master of each foreign boat must deliver to the boarding officer a list of all the passengers on board, and each foreign passenger must exhibit his passport to the boarding officer, if the latter requires him to do so.

ART. X.—The Japanese Government undertake to lay down marks or buoys in the above-named channel, from its entrance at the two said forts to the foreign Settlement.

ART. XI.—Foreigners living at Yedo shall be free to go where they please within the following boundaries, namely:—The Shintonegawa (Yedo gawa), from its mouth as far as the guard-house at Kanamachi. From Kanamachi to Senji, by the Mito Road. From Senji along the course of the Funitagawa to Furuya no Kamigō. From the latter place a line drawn through the following villages:—Omuro, Takakura, Koyata, Ogiwara, Miyadera, Ishibatake, Mitsugi and Tanaka, to Hino. From Hino to the mouth of the Tamagawa. No obstruction shall be opposed to the free circulation of foreigners either by land or water, in every part of the city of Yedo, open to the Japanese public.

Regulations for the Establishment of a Towboat, Lighter, and Passage Boat Service, between Yedo and Yokohama.

1st.—No Foreign lighter, towboat or passage boat may ply between Yedo and Yokohama, unless furnished with a license by the Japanese Authorities.

2nd.—Whenever application is made for a license, the Governor of Kanagawa and the Consul of the Nation to which the boat belongs shall consider the application and determine whether a license shall be granted. Each license must be signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Consul, and must contain a full description of the boat, in their respective languages.

3rd.—Each license must be cancelled or renewed as the Governor and Consul may determine at the expiration of each year, and a fee of one ichibu per ton measurement, payable to the Japanese Government will be charged on the issue or renewal of each license.

4th.—No license shall be issued to any foreign boat or vessel drawing more than six feet of water when loaded, and no boat or vessel thus licensed, may discharge or take in cargo or passengers, outside the forts at Yedo, except under unusual circumstances, and by special written permission from the Japanese Authorities.

5th.—The Japanese Government may put Custom House Officers on board any licensed boat, whenever they may think proper, or may appoint officers to accompany the said boats, on the passage between Yedo and Yokohama.

6th.—All goods taken on board a licensed boat at Yokohama must be accompanied by duty-paid or duty-free certificates, and all goods landed at Yedo without such certificates will be liable to seizure and confiscation.

7th.—A licensed boat may only take in and discharge goods at Yedo or Yokohama, at the wharves indicated by Japanese authorities, or by means of boats authorised for the purpose by the Japanese Government.

8th.—No licensed boat may be employed in any other way than for the conveyance of goods and passengers or the towage of licensed boats between Yedo and Yokohama, nor may they communicate with any other place, or with any native or foreign vessel on the passage.

9th.—The Foreign crews of licensed boats or vessels, with the exception of the masters, will not be allowed to land at Yedo.

10th.—Any breach of these Regulations, or of any other Regulations that may subsequently be made on this subject, may be punished by forfeiture of license in addition to such penalty as may be imposed by the Consul of the nation to which the boat belongs under the powers vested in him by his Government for securing the observance of Treaties and Conventions by his countrymen.

Enclosure No 2
With dispatch No 69
Yedo Dec. 3rd 1867

Arrangement for the
Settlement of Foreigners
at Yedo & Map —

Legation of the United States in Japan,
Yedo, Nov. 27th, 1867.

Citizens of the United States are informed that in conjunction with my colleagues, I have made arrangements with the Japanese Government by which the city of Yedo, the town of Neegata on the west coast and the harbour of Ebisuminato, on the island of Sado, will be opened to them, for trade and residence, pursuant to Treaty stipulations on the first day of April next.

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Mr Schilton

Rec 23d Jan

No 70. Japan

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo Dec. 4th 1867

Sir

In regard to the opening of a harbor on the West Coast of Japan, and to the matters stated in reference thereto in my No 56 under date of Oct 22d, I have the honor to inform you that in conjunction with the Ministers of my colleagues interested therein by virtue of treaty stipulations viz those of France, Great Britain and Holland

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington -

Holland, I have assented to the opening of Negata, together with the Harbor of Ebiourminato on the Island of Sado - For the reasons mentioned in My No 69, and at the Earnest Request of the Japanese Government, We have assented to a delay of three months in the opening of that City and haibor, being assured that by that time (April 1st 1868) all the Necessary Arrangements will be completed, both at Negata and Ebiourminato as provided in the Agreement, concluded Nov. 26th, a Copy of No 1 which I Enclose Marked No 1 - The entire Island of Sado

is to be Opened to foreigners for trade
with Residences & Store Houses at
Ebisu Miniato, While there is to be
no Foreign Concession or Settlement
at Nigata, but the Whole City is
Opened to them for Residence & trade -
- A Sufficient Steam and Lighter
Service is to be Established between,
and at the two Ports which
We think will be a great Measure
Remedy the Want of Sufficient harbor
facilities at Nigata - A Light House
is provided for at the Mouth of the River
and Sufficient Buoys to Mark the passage -
- Bonded Warehouses are to be Constructed
at Nigata & Store Houses at Ebisu Miniato -
- I think the Arrangements proposed by the
Japanese Government for the Opening of these
two

No 2

Your plans may liberal & have no doubt
they will be carried out - Enclosed No 2
Copy of a Notice I thought best to issue
for the information of American citizens -
Hoping that my action in this
matter will meet the approval of the
President Formerly,

I have the Honor to be Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant
R. H. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident of U.S. in Japan

Rec'd Dec. 4. 1863

Dispatch No 2
2 Enclosures
Received -

Relating to the Opening
of Osaka & Hiogo

Copy

Arrangements for the Settlement of Foreigners at Niigata and Ebisuminato.

ART. I.—The Japanese Government will construct at Ebisuminato, in the island of Sado, proper warehouse accommodation in accordance with the requirements of the trade, in which foreign imports may be stored rent free for the space of thirty days.

ART. II.—Efficient lighters shall be constructed for the landing and shipping of Merchandise at Niigata and Ebisuminato. Lighters shall also be constructed for the safe conveyance of merchandise between Niigata and Ebisuminato. A fair charge shall be made for lighterage.

ART. III.—In order to facilitate communication between Niigata and Ebisuminato, the Japanese Government will provide steamers for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise, as well as for the towage of lighters, between those places. A fair charge shall be made for these services, but foreigners shall be at liberty to employ steamers and lighters of their own for these purposes.

ART. IV.—In case it should be found inconvenient to land and ship merchandise on the sea-shore at Ebisuminato, the Japanese Government will open a passage into the lake at the back of the town.

ART. V.—The Japanese Government will erect a suitable lighthouse near the mouth of the river at Niigata, and place therein a light of the first order. Marks or buoys will be placed on the bar, in order to facilitate the passage in and out of the river.

ART. VI.—Bonded warehouses shall be erected at Niigata in the same manner as at the other ports, and a convenient landing place for the landing or shipping of goods shall be constructed.

ART. VII.—Foreigners may freely rent or purchase from Japanese at Niigata and Ebisuminato, lodgings, residences or godowns. They may also freely lease land for their lawful requirements at both these places. No special settlements will be constructed. At Niigata foreigners may lease land within the limits formed by the sea and by the river on the north and east of the town, and on the south and west by the boundary posts of the present jurisdiction of the governor of Niigata. Rice fields, arrable land and other ground paying tribute to the Government, shall not be rented directly from the Japanese holders, without application first being made to the Governor for his permission.

ART. VIII.—At Niigata the limits within which foreigners may go shall be settled at ten ri more or less in any direction from the Governor's official residence, according to the positions of the rivers and other natural objects. No limits will be fixed in the island of Sado.

Copy

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN JAPAN,
YEDO, November 27th 1867.

CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES are informed that, in conjunction with my colleagues, I have made arrangements with the Japanese Government, by which the city of YEDO, the town of NE-E-GATA on the West Coast and the harbour of EBISUMINATO, on the island of SADO, will be opened to them, for trade and residence, pursuant to Treaty stipulations, on the 1st day of APRIL next.

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH.
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Rec'd 23d Jany.

No 71. Legation of the U. S. in Japan

Yedo Dec. 4th 1867

Sir

I have the honor to forward to you by this mail, plans of the foreign Concessions at Osaca and Hiogo, showing the grounds subdivided into Lots, and the Arrangement of the Streets —

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

R. B. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of U.S. in Japan

Hon Wm H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington

RECEIVED
JAN 6 1868

Mr. Chilton

Department of State, U. S. A.

TELEGRAM.

29

Legation of United States in Japan, 1867.

Received. Yeddo. December 5. 1867

via San Francisco. Janry. 2. 1868.

To. Hon. W. Seward.

Secretary of State,

The Tycoon has resigned
Power to the Mikado,
Council of Semios is convened
consider the State of the Country,
e excitement prevails,
Tycoon in the interval; by
ection of Mikado carries on the
vernment in Concert with

Department of State, U. S. A.

TELEGRAM.

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e received, ...

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inister of Mikado's Court.

Osacca and Hiogo will be
opened on first of January.
opening of Yeddo and Port on
t Coast deferred until April.

E. N. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident

Japan.

Telegram

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1868

2 Legation of U.S. in Japan

To Hon Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

The Tycoon has resigned his
ver to the Mikado. A council of
nos is convened to consider the state
e country. Some excitement prevails.
Tycoon in the interval, by direction of
ads, carries on the Government in con-
with Ministers of Mikado's court.
ca and Hiogo will be opend on first
January. Opening of Yedo and port
west coast deferred until april.

signed. R. B. VanValkenburg
Minister resident in Japan

Telegram

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1868

2 Legation of U.S. in Japan

To Hon Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

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January. Opening of Yedo and port
west coast deferred until april.

signed. R. B. VanValkenburg
Minister resident in Japan

No. 73 Rec'd 23d Jany. Mr. Chilton

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yokohama December 6 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith in pursuance of a request therein contained No 1 a document purporting to emanate from a body calling itself the Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama. I am informed that it is an association of some of the Merchants residing in this Town principally Europeans with a few Americans among them. They seem to find fault because all the arrangements

The Honorable Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

for the opening of the new port were not submitted for discussion and approval to their body before the representatives of the Treaty Powers determined to agree to them. - I presume the Municipal Council of this Town at that time in existence, and the body of land-renters, who frequently are convened in Meetings, and who are the actual occupants of the soil would have been equally glad to have discussed these arrangements and taken part in settling these important questions with the Japanese Government. I should always be glad to ask and receive the advice of some of the intelligent American Merchants here upon important questions, with which I think they are better acquainted than

than myself and in fact have done so.
but I cannot allow myself to permit
all my diplomatic actions and Correspondence
to be discussed and decided upon in any
heterogeneous assemblage of Subjects and
Citizens of all Nations on earth. whether
that assemblage be a Chamber of Commerce
a a Town meeting. I do not think
it is within the Scope of my duties or
would be approved by my Government.

Yokohama has a foreign resident
population of not exceeding Seven hundred
and yet the Chamber of Commerce would
dictate to the Foreign Representatives the
arrangements and manner of opening
three ports. forgetting that the Chambers of
Commerce of Nagasaki and Hakodate
should there be any in those places

have

have an equal right to be consulted as well as representatives of the Merchants of the World who they present - all being equally interested.

With regard to the compilation of the arrangement I can only say that since May last the foreign Representatives have worked faithfully, diligently and with perfect unanimity in arranging for the opening of these ports according to the terms of the Treaty. Considering the habitual slowness of the Japanese officials in coming to any satisfactory arrangement with us. I had congratulated myself upon the progress we had made in settling the many questions which almost daily arose. Had we submitted all these to the Chamber of Commerce months would

Necessarily

necessarily have elapsed before they could have been arranged. I have always been ready, and have given to such American citizens who asked all the necessary information I was possessed of with regard to both Hiogo and Osaca.

The Chamber of Commerce did address a note to me with reference to going to Osaca. I was going in the Tenedos as the guest of Commodore Goldsborough. After reaching Osaca I was to be the guest of the Tycoon. I was not called upon to impose upon the hospitality of either the Commodore or the Tycoon a deputation of gentlemen whom I did not know and perhaps had never seen, and to the exclusion of those Merchants who were not Members of the

Said

said body.

The Mail closes in a few moments by the China. This document was handed to me late last evening at Yokohama. I have therefore hardly the opportunity to write such a communication as perhaps it demands. But conscious that I have done in the premises all that lies in my power to do, to hasten the opening of all the ports and cities pursuant to the Treaty, and to faithfully guard the interests and dignity of my Government. I hope my action will be approved.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
R B Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

REPORT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, a Committee appointed to take into consideration the near approach of the opening Osaka and Hiogo, and to embody their views on the subject in a Report find the following facts to deal with :—

1st.—The publication of the Convention which arranged for the opening of these places, made in the al newspapers officially under date of May 16th 1867 (Appendix A.) Here it may be stated that the plans erred to in this Convention were not made public.

2nd.—That as early as the 7th of February 1867 the General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, view of the prospective opening of Osaka and Hiogo, addressed a letter to the only Representatives of the eaty powers then present in Japan, namely those of Great Britain, the United States, France and Holland, fering to send a deputation from the Chamber to those places. (Appendix B)

3rd.—That replies were received to this communication from the Representatives of Great Britain d Holland only. (Appendix C.)

4th.—That no further information has been received by the Chamber from the Representatives of e Treaty powers; that the only direct information received by the Chamber on this subject, so important to the terests of trade in and with Japan, has been supplied by an *employé* of the Japanese Government, which pronounced inaccurate, through the columns of a local newspaper, by the Governor of Kanagawa, and although arly given for the information of all connected with foreign trade, must, while unconfirmed by our officials, necessity be accepted with some degree of reservation.

An examination of these facts leads the Committee to the following comments :—

1st.—That from the publication of the Osaka Convention, and in consideration of the fact that the reign Representatives alone had access to places unopened by Treaty, the foreign communities of Japan had a ght to expect from such Representatives information with reference to the arrangements for trade at these w places, so that, when going to carry into practical effect the objects for which alone the Treaties have en made, they would know at least something of the conditions under which they will have to reside there, d of the provision made for the security of their own property as well as of that entrusted to their care.

2nd.—That the General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in addressing a letter to the Foreign epresentatives and offering to send a deputation from their body to Osaka and Hiogo to gain such information was especially within their province as a Chamber of Commerce and the scope of their ability as practical erchants to obtain, did that which it was incumbent upon them to do, and there is no doubt that such a putation could and would have collected information of much value to those interested in the trade with pan, as well as have afforded great assistance to the Foreign Representatives in the arduous duties which volved upon them.

3rd.—It is a matter of regret that the reply to the Committee's letter received from His Excellency . B. M. Minister should have been of so vague and unsatisfactory a character; and while the promise of sistance in carrying out the views of the Chamber contained in that from the Diplomatic Agent for olland remains unfulfilled, it must be a source of disappointment to the Members of the Chamber that the mmunication of their Committee to the Ministers for France and the United States was considered to be of little importance that it remains even yet without acknowledgement.

4th.—In commenting upon this it appears necessary that the Committee should examine the several nses of the Convention providing arrangements for the opening of Osaka.

Articles I. to V. inclusive provide for suitable ground being set apart at both Hiogo and Osaka for the sidences and tradal purposes of foreigners going to those places, stating specially in regard to Osaka "that e Japanese Government is willing that foreigners of those nations having treaties with Japan shall enjoy at saka the same facilities as are secured to those by treaty at the Ports."

Article X provides that insurable Warehouses in which the goods of foreigners may be stored in bond ll be provided by the Japanese Government both at Hiogo and Osaka, in the same manner as is stipulated in e Convention of Yedo."

These provisions appear clear and well considered, and if faithfully carried out would doubtless ffice for their object. The *employé* of the Japanese Government above referred to, intimates however that e details of the arrangements are not yet agreed upon. His letter on this subject is so full and to the point at the Committee think they cannot do better than give it entire, adding to it a Minute drawn up by der of the Governor of Osaka. (Appendix D.) In connection with this the Committee find it necessary to fer to ground plans of Osaka and Hiogo exhibited within the last few days at H. B. M. Consulate at this rt for the information of British subjects. Although not officially in the hands of the Chamber, the man- r in which these plans are put forth entitles them to be regarded as authentic. An examination of them ows that no provision is made at Osaka for the Bonded Warehouses as stipulated by the Convention, while the all size and limited number of the Lots indicates very clearly that foreigners will not "enjoy at Osaka e same facilities for leasing ground and building houses as are secured to them by treaty at the ports."

In view therefore of these facts and the deductions drawn from them, the Committee deem it proper report to the Chamber that no positive information of any kind has been received from the Foreign Repre- ntatives relative to the important change so soon to be made in the position of foreign trade in Japan. There nothing to enlighten those who are prepared to employ their energies and risk their capital at these places order to give practical effect to the several Treaties of Commerce with Japan and especially to the Conven- on of Osaka of the 16th of May last, save the promises made in that Convention.

The Committee think that the Chamber has cause for loud and strong complaint against those to hom our Governments have intrusted the interests of trade in Japan for not having supplied the information hich it sought, and which it showed itself prepared to assist them in obtaining. The action of the general

Committee in February last, three months before the Convention was made, and when it first became known that the matter was under discussion in Yedo shows that the Chamber neglected none of its duties, but endeavoured to give that aid to commercial interests imperatively called for at the hands of a public body so especially constituted for the protection and fostering of trade.

In conclusion the Committee recommend that this Report be printed, and that copies be forwarded to the Foreign Representatives accompanied by a letter from the Chairman of the Chamber requesting them to transmit the same to their respective governments. Also that copies of the Report be sent to the several Chambers of Commerce in Europe, the United States and the East, and to the local newspapers for publication.

The Committee in making this recommendation feel that this is the only course for the Chamber to pursue. The opening of Osaka and Hiogo on the 1st January next makes it now too late for any new information to be of service, and it should be clearly recorded that notwithstanding the enterprise shown by those who have developed the trade with Japan into what it now is, they are left in as complete ignorance of the means to be taken even for the protection of their lives and property at the new places to be opened, as they were when they came to Japan under the first Treaties in July 1859.

JOHN G. WALSH,
H. J. HOOPER,
ROBT. V. GRAHAME, } Committee.

Yokohama, 23rd Nov., 1867.

APPENDIX A.

CONVENTION.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT THE PORT OF HIOGO AND AT OSAKA.

1.—The Japanese Government will form at Hiogo a settlement for foreigners of all nations having treaties with Japan on the ground situated between the town of Kobe and the Ikuta river. The Japanese Government will raise that portion of the ground coloured red on the annexed plan, and will give it such an incline towards the sea as is necessary for the thorough drainage of the site. They will also construct an embankment faced with stone on the sea front of the said site, of not less than four hundred *ken* in length and will provide such roads and drains as may be hereafter determined on.

2.—As soon as all the ground thus prepared in accordance with the preceding article for the use of the foreigners above named is occupied and more space is required, the settlement may be extended towards the hills at the back as far as may be found necessary, and Japanese owning ground or buildings in the town of Kobe will then be at liberty to lease the same to foreigners if they wish to do so. 3.—The Japanese Government will set aside the site shown in the annexed plan and coloured red, within which foreigners may, in the terms of the Treaties, hire houses and reside at Osaka. But no Japanese shall be compelled to rent any buildings to foreigners within the said site against his will, and as the Japanese Government are willing that foreigners of those nations having Treaties with Japan should enjoy at Osaka the same facilities for leasing ground and building houses as are secured to them by Treaty at the ports, the Japanese Government are prepared to lease to foreigners for building purposes, that portion of land on the same plan which is coloured blue. The Japanese Government will raise the ground now under cultivation on the west face of the latter site to the level of the other portion of the ground within it, and will embank it with stone. The necessary roads and drains will be provided, and the trees will be carefully preserved.

4.—The above mentioned site for building purposes shall be extended in a southerly direction as far as may be found necessary whenever it shall have been occupied by the foreigners above named, and more space is required for their use.

5.—The Japanese Government will prepare the said sites at Hiogo and Osaka in the manner above stated, in time for the occupation of foreigners on the 1st. January next.

6.—The Japanese Government will be reimbursed the cost of preparing the said sites for the use of the foreigners above named by the sale of the leases of the ground. The land will be divided into lots, and prices placed upon the different lots, which will vary with the eligibility of the situation, but will amount in the aggregate to the total outlay incurred by the Japanese Government. This outlay will form the basis for calculating the upset prices at which the lots will be offered to foreigners at auction. The foreigners of all nations having Treaties with Japan may bid at these auctions, and each bidder may obtain as much land as he requires. The money realized above the upset prices will be retained by the Japanese Government as compensation for deprivation of interest on capital, and for the risk that may be incurred of not recovering their outlay.

7.—All the ground leased to foreigners at Osaka and Hiogo will be subject to the payment of an annual rent calculated at a rate that will be sufficient to meet the expenses of keeping in repair the roads and drains, the cleansing and lighting of and maintaining order in the settlement, and the ordinary land tax payable at the present date to the Japanese Government.

8.—The Japanese Government will not grant or dispose of any of the ground set aside by the preceding articles for the establishment of foreign settlements at Hiogo and Osaka to any foreign government, company or individual, for building or other purposes, except at public auction, in the manner laid down in the preceding articles. The Foreign Consuls will not be provided with separate grants of land by the Japanese Government either within or without the foreign settlements.

9.—In determining the upset price of all the land to be thus leased to foreigners at Hiogo and Osaka, the amount of annual rent, the number and size of the streets, lots and drains, the quantity of ground to be put up to auction at one time, the conditions and date of sale and the formation of the cemeteries herein after mentioned, the Japanese Government will consult the foreign Representatives.

10.—Insurable warehouses, in which the goods of foreigners may be stored in bond, will be provided by the Japanese Government, both at Hiogo and Osaka, in the same manner as is stipulated in the Convention of Yedo. At the former place the space coloured blue on the annexed plan will be reserved by the Japanese Government for this and other official purposes, and the dock now commenced will be removed.

11.—The Japanese Government will form a Cemetery for the use of all nations at Hiogo, on the hill in the rear of the foreign settlement, and another at Osaka at Zuikenzan. The Japanese Government will lay out the cemeteries and surround them with fences; the expenses of maintaining and repairing the cemeteries will be borne by the foreign communities.

12.—The Japanese Government will select at Yedo, in concert with the foreign Representatives, a port on the West Coast at which a foreign settlement may be formed, as well as the place within which houses may be rented by foreigners at Yedo. These will be made in accordance with the Treaty and Convention above mentioned, and on the basis of the present arrangements.

Translated by

(Signed) E. SATOW.

APPENDIX B.

YOKOHAMA, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1867.

To His Excellency SIR HARRY PARKES, K. C. B. &c.
" " LEON ROCHES Esq. &c.
" " GENERAL VAN VALKENBURGH &c.
" " D. DE GRAEFF VON POLSBROEK Esq., &c.

SIRS,

At a meeting of the Committee of management of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce held on the 23rd ulto., it was decided to address your Excellencies regarding the proposed opening of Hiogo and Osaka in January next.

It appeared to the Committee, in the event of the ports being opened at the appointed time, that important commercial advantages might accrue if something could be known at an early day of the prospects of trade, of the position and laying out of the place to be assigned for the residence of foreigners, of the facilities for the lading and unlading of ships, and of such other matters concerning the details of trade as practical merchants could ascertain by inspection and enquiry.

The Committee therefore deem it their duty to state to your Excellencies without delay that the Chamber would be glad of an opportunity, and will be prepared to send a delegation from its members to those ports for the purposes herein indicated, if permission and facilities can be granted to them.

When the announcement was made to your Excellencies of the formation of the Chamber of Commerce, you were pleased to say in acknowledging it, that you would be glad to further in any way in your power the objects for which it was formed. Chief among these objects is the gaining of information about trade in Japan, and consequently of that of the new ports to be opened, so that such information can be disseminated for the general good, to the prevention of undue advantages which might be obtained by individuals.

It may be of value to state to your Excellencies that it is now none too early to make business arrangements in view of the time fixed for the opening of Hiogo and Osaka. It is therefore essential to the equalization of the advantages of trade, which it is the duty and object of the Chamber of Commerce to care for, that what they can do in this matter be done soon, and the Committee do not doubt that your Excellencies will give every assistance in your power to this end.

I have the honor to be,

&c., &c., &c.,

A. O. GAY.

Chairman Chamber of Commerce.

APPENDIX C.

(REPLIES TO THE FOREGOING.)

A. O. GAY, ESQ.,

Chairman, Yokohoma General Chamber of Commerce.

YOKOHAMA, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1867.

SIR,

I am instructed by Sir HARRY PARKES to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant to the address of H. M. Minister and the other foreign Representatives, requesting that facilities may be afforded the Chamber for sending a Deputation of their number to Hiogo and Osaka to collect commercial information respecting those ports.

Her Majesty's Minister desires me to state in reply that he is sensible of the value of the suggestions of the Chamber, which he will be happy to consider in concert with his Colleagues, but he is unable at present to see any immediate prospect of an opportunity occurring for the Chamber to send a deputation to the places named.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c.,

SIDNEY LOCOCK.

No. 73-130.

YEDO, 3RD APRIL, 1867.

TO THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

I had the honor to receive in due time the Chamber's letter dated 7th February, No. 47, and to which I did not immediately reply, as a few days after receipt, the invitation of the Taicoun to the Representatives to come to Osaka was indefinitely postponed on account of the death of H M. the Mikado.

Although the invitation has not since been renewed, I have determined with my colleagues of Great Britain and the United States to leave for Osaka this month in order to insist on the opening of the port of Hiogo and the town of Osaka, on the 1st of January next year.

I have in consequence, not the slightest objection that whenever our negotiations with the Taicoun and Gorogio have met with the desired success, to apply to the members of the Gorogio that permission be granted to a Committee elected by the foreign merchants at Yokohama to visit the ports referred to for the purposes indicated in the Chamber's letter, and to request the Japanese Government to procure the Committee all the facilities which it may want, to obtain the object in view.

I have the honour to be,

&c., &c.,

D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK

H. N. M. Political Agent and Consul General.

APPENDIX D.

KOBE, 27TH. OCTOBER, 1867.

A. O. GAY, ESQ., CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

DEAR SIR,

I have again the pleasure to address you upon some of the important matters progressing here, which in the future must have great influence on the well-being of Merchants resident at Osaka, and upon the commerce which they may conduct there.

Covered by my communication of 1st inst. I forwarded you proposed plans of the Osaka settlement and the Bonded Warehouses—the former prepared by Japanese Surveyors—the latter by myself.

The plan of the Settlement, as proposed by the Japanese, has been changed and replaced by the one which I now enclose.

It was found on remeasurement of the concession, that the Surveyors had somewhat under rated its area. They find it measures 14,300 tsuboes, not 12,958, as taken as a basis for the first plan, and taking off 5 feet from the roads, and making the Lots somewhat smaller—they have increased the number of Lots from 19 to 28.

The simplicity of the plan I am sure will strike every one, and *the whole surface* of the concession has been admirably utilised. The Bonded Warehouses in measurement remain the same, but one end now abuts upon the water.

The system of drainage is shown in the double lines, the roads were intended to be flanked with the concave drains 13, in by 6 in; giving a form ⌣, quite sufficient to carry a heavy downfall from roads 30 feet broad, and they would empty themselves going under the roads at the points where I have marked "outfall."

The landing places were four, one not far from the Consulates, three adjacent to the Bonded Warehouses, and the plan proposed the felling of the timber, which was marked on the plans first sent, and the draining out of the stagnant water on the Osaka side of the settlement.

The plan had been sent to H. E. Sir Harry S. Parkes and the authorities at once commenced active operations, fully anticipating the sanction of Ministers thereon.

On the 25th inst., a special messenger from the Surveyor's department arrived here from Osaka with a plan which the Governor of Osaka had received from the Foreign Ministers and no doubt sanctioned by their Excellencies.

I was requested to inspect it, and advise him thereon. I did so most carefully, and having a perfect knowledge of the ground had no difficulty in forming an opinion upon its demerits, as compared with the Japanese plan. I wrote him a Minute *in extenso* thereon; for him, if he approved it, to forward to Yedo, when the Gorogio will lay it and the Governor of Osaka's communication before their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers.

It would be well for you now to read this Minute, as it will save me the necessity, and you the time, of going twice over the same ground.

I cannot under cover of the present send you a Copy of the Ministerial plan, but I will do so from Osaka, in the meantime however there is every probability their Excellencies the foreign Ministers will send you a copy of the plan for your inspection.

You will notice the deliberate expression of my opinion on the two plans and even without having both plans before you, you may be able to come to some estimate on their respective merits from these two facts.

1st.—In the Japanese plan, the building surface for foreign merchants' use is 9,311, if the Ministerial plan 8,249; with lots in the Japanese plan varying from 305 to 384 tsuboes each and two lots of 244 to 248 tsuboes each respectively, while in the Ministerial plan, the average of each lot is only 217 tsuboes and without any provision for Bonded Warehouses.

2nd.—The great loss of building space will necessitate the construction of broad and costly roads and drains, which will be necessarily put on the upset price of each purchaseable lot; so that by their Excellencies the Ministers' plan *you must perforce* be compelled to pay a higher price for a materially lessened extent of surface, while the yearly cost of keeping the roads and drains in repair, some part of which will necessarily come out of the pockets of Land or House holders, will be very considerable; and all this is done at your expense and inconvenience that the trees may be preserved—the only real use of which will be to shelter Japanese thieves and drunken Yaconins on a dark night and enable them to get to cover and escape, when they have committed the offence they came to perpetrate—and a large pool of stagnant water, which can be only serviceable to breed mosquitoes and cause fever.

But the remarkable thing is this. There is no provision in the Ministers' plan for the Bonded Warehouses, so with an area which will allow each lot to contain a good sized house, detached office and Tea and Silk inspecting room—the goods, the valuable merchandise the protection and sale of which is the life blood of your business, are left utterly without thought. What is an exceptional matter at Yokohama *is an absolute necessity here*—Bonded Warehouses—and close and handy to your own residences. If you have them not so situated, you can never transact your business at Osaka without inconceivable trouble and loss of time. And I am quite sure their want will be detrimental to the commerce and well-being of the place and the hopes of Merchants will meet with grave disappointment. Should this eventuate in fact and the Ministerial plan be insisted on, you will know that not to me is due the advocacy of their plan. I am here to advise the Japanese and protect their interests and in this case at all events I take it their interests and those of the Foreign Merchants are identical.

As the plan forwarded by their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers, does not show where any landing places are to be, the seawall, with which they were progressing rapidly, is partly staid in progress, and as no provision is made for the Bonded Warehouses, the first primary necessity here, there can be no provision made for the reception of cargo. They cannot of course proceed with the works till they know whether their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers will insist or not on their carrying out the plan which has been sent them.

On my return to Osaka, I shall inspect the houses which the Vice Governor was about to obtain for your hiring while your habitations were in progress; he asked me how many merchants were likely to come up. I told him I thought 30. If you can give me a rough estimate of the number, it might add to the comfort of early visitors, as I am sure they will procure dwelling room sufficient. The alacrity with which they meet any suggestion, and the promptitude with which they act upon it is quite pleasing—saving always the Ministerial plan, which they condemn, which has paralysed their energies and filled them with dismay.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully

BENJAMIN SEARE.

Superintendent of Bonded Warehouses to the Customs Authorities at Yokohama, detailed by the Authorities at Yedo to the Governor of Osaka upon special business.

MINUTE.

(Written at the request of H. E. The Govenor of Osaka, on the ground plan of the Foreign Settlement as forwarded by their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers, and compared with the ground plan forwarded by H. E The Governor of Osaka to their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers.)

1st.—I find that in simplicity of design and adaptability to Foreign Merchants' uses, the plan prepared by the Japanese surveyors to be by far the best.

2nd.—The number of lots on both plans is the same, but the loss of building space upon their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers' plan is 1,062 tsuboes and as this plan is without provision for Bonded Warehouses, there is an additional loss of 600 tsuboes.

3rd.—This loss is occasioned by continuing the water where the Docks were situated, and the great width of the roads.

4th.—If this water be allowed to remain, it will in my opinion engender disease during the hot weather, and make very undesirable the seven lots which lie contiguous thereto, thereby decreasing the price which the Japanese Government would otherwise obtain, and which lots in the Japanese plan are the most desirable in the settlement, from their close proximity to the bridge leading to the city of Osaka, and without being rendered impure by the miasma, which standing water always engenders in a hot country.

5th.—The roads on the Japanese plan are all of an uniform width of 30 feet, in their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers' plan the roads are more than 50 feet broad, and in many places the thoroughfare is obstructed by trees. The cost of keeping roads so wide as 50 feet and upwards in repair will amount to a very considerable sum, while the cost of construction will be heavy and not called for in a place where carriages and horses are not likely to be, while the rainfall over a road 50 feet broad will necessitate the construction of drains much larger and more costly than for roads which are only 30 feet broad, and the presence of so much foliage will cause the leaves and branches to fall into the drains, causing stoppage where it is necessary they should be covered, at once troublesome to find out and difficult to remedy.

6th.—In the Japanese plan the Lots vary from 305 to 384 tsuboes, with two Lots only of 244 and 248 tsuboes. The average measurement in the plan prepared by their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers is only tsuboes 217, thus causing, with greater cost of construction, consequent on the cost of roads, every Lot in this plan to be of less value to the Japanese Government, and much less convenience to Foreign Merchants—the result of their so greatly diminished size.

7th.—The plan forwarded by their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers, makes no provision of space for the Bonded Warehouses while the Japanese plan not only gives much larger lots than in the plan of their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers, but provides ample space for this indispensable institution.

8th.—By the Convention of Osaka, the Japanese Government are bound to erect Bonded Warehouses for the accommodation of Foreign Merchants, but if they are to be at a distance from the residences of foreign Merchants, and near Japanese dwellings, they will become utterly useless, because they will be and the property in them be— uninsurable,

9th.—And lastly, should the Duties on Imports and Exports be made payable except at the spot where the goods are, or where they can, if exports, be brought with facility from the Merchant's residence—great and in some cases insurmountable difficulties will surround the Officers delegated to examine goods and documents, and assess the amounts to be paid.

10th.—In Europe and America, where *entrepôts* and their necessary servants exist, they are looked upon in principle simply as Customs regulations. If this principle be sound, the Japanese Government—a free, unconquered, Government—have the right of making such for themselves—first, because they are lords of the soil, and secondly, because they have the authority of Treaty. For it is provided in the Treaty negotiated by Lord Elgin, and I think in the 18th section of that Treaty, that the Japanese Government have the right to issue such regulations as they think fit for the prevention of fraud and smuggling. What so effectual to prevent such possible events as the establishment of an *entrepôt* at the most commanding and advantageous position?

BENJAMIN SEARE.

Superintendent of Bonded Warehouses to the Customs Authorities at Yokohama, detailed by the Authorities at Yedo to the Governor of Osaka, on special business.

YOKOHAMA:—PRINTED AT THE "JAPAN TIMES'" OFFICE.

Endorsed
Mrs Elizabeth Hopkins
Petition for Relief

Rec 27. Feb

Mr Chillon

74

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo Dec. 13th 1867

Sir

With reference to the State of affairs in this Country, I have the honor to send herewith Copy translations of a document received by me on the 6th inst from Ogasawara Iki no Kami (Enclosure No 1) but which I was unable to get translated in time for the last Mail by the "China" - It is a brief history of the principal events which have transpired in this Empire in the last Two Thousand Years and gives the reasons inducing the Tycoon to

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington

Foreign Office Authority — It is Substantially
the same Story related to me by the
Minister for Foreign Affairs in my interview
with him on the 20th Inst.

By the Kindness of Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B.,
H.B.M's Representative I am enabled also
No 2 to Enclose (No 2) Copy Translation of a
document forwarded to him by the
Minister for Foreign Affairs, giving the
latest information he has as yet received
from Kioto —

Excitement still prevails to some Extent
in this City, and the Entire Country — The
Government seems to be in a Lethargic
State; Robberies and Murders among
the Japanese are occurring every day
and night; Armed Bands of discharged
Soldiers, Enter Merchants Houses, and
Rob the Inmates, Murdering them when
Resistance

Opposition is shown, and the Government seems to be unable or unwilling to prevent them.

I intend leaving Yokohama on the 21st instant, in the Shenandoah for Osaca & Hiogo, to be present at the opening of those Places - All of my Colleagues now in Japan, viz, the Representatives of France, Great Britain, Holland & Russia have informed me of their intention of being present at same time - I shall my action in this matter will meet with Approval -

I have the Honor.

Sir

Your Excellency's Most Obt Servant

R B Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident of U.S. in Japan

R. B. Brandebourg
Minister Resident
Gtn. Dec. 13. 1867

Dispatch No 74
4 Enclosures -

Received -

Transmitting two Documents
relating to the resignation
of the Regents -

(Copy Translation)

Copy this

In consequence of the important decision, made by our Tycoon of Japan, of surrendering to the Mikado the governmental power which has descended from the ancestors of the Tycoon to this day for more than two hundred and fifty years, we want to relate the real circumstances to all the treaty powers in order to prevent any current story or rumor from spreading and agitating people in the moment of this great change in the condition of the

the country.

When we want to describe throughly the situation of affairs at the present time it can not be perfectly clear unless we briefly relate the past events, therefore we go back and relate. More than two hundred years ago, in the dark period, the descendants of Jenshin, the ancestor of the country held the governmental power. We call them by the title of Mikado.

After years, the management of the State affairs failed in the hands of the Mikados,

and then the governmental power devolved upon the Hoogiwara family, the ministers at the court.

Though nobles at the court were charged with the civil and military service they were too vain and weak to wear armour and hold weapons, for overcoming rebellion, and when they met with any trouble in the country they entirely relied on the family of the military class as though they were tusks and nails for them.

Under these circumstances it could not be helped that the orders of the Government were issued by many.

The principal ones among the family of the military class were the Minamo and Taira families. All the families of the military class in the eastern half part of Japan belonged to Minamoto, and Taira ruled those who ~~lived~~ lived in the western part.

The disturbances in the years of Hogan and Heiji was caused by the Imperial princes having struggled with each other in obtaining the throne, each having engaged one of those two families to his cause.

After the ruin of

Minamoto

Minamotó family Taira was in prosperous state for twenty years, and about this time the power entirely fell into the hands of the families of the military class.

An account of the tyranny of Taira which was more severe than it had been in the time of the Fooguiwara family, the Mikado overthrew Taira, having engaged as allies the descendants of Minamoto.

The Mikado entrusted the management of the military affairs of the whole country to the families of the Military class on account of Minamotó's

Minamotos having revenged him upon his forefather's enemy and protected the court.

This was about in the era of 1200. in Europe.

He is the first Shiogoon, (Commander in chief.) and from whom the line has descended to Tokoogawa family which should succeed the office of the Tycoon forever.

Such was the state for about four hundred years, and during that time though peace and war took place by turn, persons who were charged with the duty of Shiogoon always performed

the

the service of protecting the Mikado in overcoming rebels and preserving the people, only, owing to their having had the military power and loyal hearts.

There was at times, a little peace, still the whole country was far from the state of perfect tranquillity, as the orders of the Government were not issued by one body, and every person exercised a kind of independence, and there was no time of laying down arms, and the people cruelly suffered.

For several hundred years no one knew the existence

existence of the supreme
master. (Mikado.)

Toashiogoo, the ancestor
of our Tycoon having possessed
the great endowment of nobleness
and ability took the pain of
exposing himself to battle fields,
and tranquillized the great
commotion, and brought perfect
peace to the country, and
gave easiness to the Mikado,
and erected his palace, and
greatly added to his property.

It is owing to his great
service and exertion, that
the Court have lived safe
and comfortable to this day.

The Mikado admired his
great

great service and invested him with the governmental power, and set the example to his successors which has been followed, of the Mikado's not taking any share in state affairs. Consequently, the power of Joshiogoo daily became more brilliant and splendid, and which no one had ever exhibited among the preceding Shiogoons.

He assembled all the Daimios at Yedo, and established the foundation of the Government.

None of the Daimios who assembled on this occasion disregarded the established

Regulations

regulations, and every one
built house in Yedo, and all
agreed to stay there for cirtain
days every or every other year.
This has become the ever
lasting regulations.
There had been no one
to be compared to Toshiogo
in tranquillizing the national
disturbance, and he was so
successfull that an end
was put to the great commotion
which had lasted for several
hundred years in our Japan,
and the foundation of peace
and happyness for more than
two hundred and fifty years
was layed, and since his

time none of the Daimios have planned any unlawful design.

Then it is no wonder that the governmental power has been attributed to him and has descended to his successors.

After years the state of the World was greatly changed, and the American vessels suddenly entered in the bay of Yedo. It then became necessary to throw off the rules of closing the Country, and change the long accustomed usages.

We resolved to conclude the treaty, as we not only knew that it was an unwise act

act to cause war without
any reasonable pretention against
the Europeans whose arms
and arts of war, in this
time, were far superior to
those of our people, who
had been accustomed to
peace for more than two
hundred years, but be
understood that there
was no possibility of an
island on the eastern ocean
to exist if she made all
countries her enemies in
a time when the state of
the World had been so much
changed that the most distant
countries became as neighbors,
and

and that there was no
right to refuse to open in-
tercourse with the nations of
the World.

As this was the commence
ment of new affair which
might become of very im-
portant consequences to the
Country in future time,
and of which the people were
little aware, the Government
should throughly discussed
the matter untill a finial
decision had been arrived
at, and have caused the
people fully to understand
the matter, so as not the
doubts could have existed,
but

but having refrained to do
so, now gives us a great
regret.

At the time when the treaty
was first made we were
incautious enough to have
thought that if we kept our
people from close relations
with the foreigners no mis-
understanding would occur
in their intercourse, and
there might be a time when
the obstinate argument for
closing the country would
be gradually effaced, and
the people would naturally
become accustomed to new
order of things — But ours

mistake has turned to our
disadvantage and has been
made use of by wicket
people, and has become the
cause of the unfriendly feelings
which have risen on both
sides. The largest Daimios
took advantage of this cir-
cumstances to carry out the
plan of depriving the Tycoon of power (i.e.,
by betraying every movement
of the Yedo Government to the
court of Mikado, and deceiving
it with crafty and artful
words.

We can not bear to
point out the several causes
by which the governmental
power of our late master

was weakened and confused.
We being his servants, and
it is useless to do so, we
would not describe them
here.

Though it can not be
said that our Government
has acted with propriety, yet
its design was to put down
gradually those who hate
and dislike foreigners, and
were in favor of the continued
closing of the country, and
also to fulfil the treaties which
had been made with the
foreign powers.

It, however, can not be
assured whether the treaty
would

would have been kept had it not been for the inauguration of the present Tycoon, who possessed the endowment of great intelligence and ability and for whom it would not have been difficult to restore the work of Taashiogoo.

The present Tycoon from early times had believed that it was necessary in the good management of state affairs that all orders of the Government should be issued at one place. From the begining of his succession he remained at Miyako for a long time, and having

found so many defects in the management of the state affairs declined for some time to accept the office.

But when the circumstances became difficult in the extreme, it became necessary for him to accept it, as he thought, for the maintenance of the reputation of Japan, and to carry out every thing according to the treaties, as many things had not then been done as the treaties stipulated.

He received the ministers of all the treaty powers at the castle in Osaca and

there showed his cordiality friendly feeling, and hospitality, and has faithfully kept the covenant to carry out the treaties, and fulfilled all promise. This naturally the duty of the Tycoon, but is also proof of his having not lost sight of right and justice even to the thickness of a hair although surrounded by a hundred difficulties.

After having carried out the treaties and kept to truth, so that he had nothing to be ashamed of in matters abroad, he at once called

back his attention to the interior affairs for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were properly progressing.

Hitherto, the inclination of the public has been left to produce natural change as time passed on, but now so much change has taken place in the condition of the country; the constitution which was considered excellent for more than a hundred years now has become unserviceable for the present time. In a time when the state of the world is rapidly

rapidly changing, for us
to do nothing, but remain
in our old custom is little
else than to ruin our coun-
try. We often talked of
establishing this new mode,
but the final conclusion
for such a great change
was to be made, only, by
the decision of the present
Tycoon.

His opinion is, as we
conjecture, that to strengthen
the power of the Government
it is necessary to cause all
the orders to be issued at
only one place, and that
the place to which the public

feeling inclines.

This is the case with the Governments of all countries, but such has never been found in our country.

Therefore, if we do not now establish that constitution we will be unable to find complete tranquillity.

Every one ~~should~~ in public council should listen to what is necessary first to be done in our present condition, and should understand the cause which gives rise to the calamity of the country, and should meet the moment with

patriotic and devoted heart. Surrending to Shinkoo (Probably means the palace of the Mikado.) the power which descended from his ancestors with a request to the Mikado to assemble the large families in the country in order to discuss its present condition, and the means of establishing the constitution of the Govt., and the growing happiness and independent power of the country. Such is his zeal for his country.

The foregoing is the accurate account of the present condition.

We hope that you will not trouble your mind, as to the relations between Japan and the foreign powers they shall be safely kept as before, without the slightest difficulty.

Since notwithstanding the many difficulties to preserve friendship with the foreign countries we shall practice what is right, and it is therefore evident that our future work will be successful.

The Tycoon has the reputation of having performed all that is stipulated in the

the treaties, and fulfilled
all the promise, therefore, when
the state of foreign countries
shall be explained in the
Council held by Daimios and
Shiomios who will assemble
according to the commons, no
one will disagree to his
just judgement.

We heartily wish that
the foreign Governments, regard
ing the friendship which has
always existed, will give
us their sympathy in the
cause for which we unite
our hearts and Strengths.

The reason why thus
we ask the assistance of

the foreign countries is
that we want to see
soon the effect of the effort
of your country, by which
ours may be brought up
to a prosperous state, as
to see the shadow of an
object by which it is cast,
and to hear the echo of voice.

These we relate to you
concerning the circumstances
of the events which have
hitherto taken place, and
we will inform you further
as soon as we hear from
Miyako, as we already
stated to you in the letter.

Translated and written by

Sekey Shimpatchi

Interpreter to U.S. Legation Tokyo

R B Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident

Enclosure No 1
with Despatch No 74
Yedo Dec 13. 1867

Received

Communication from
Mito for F. A. giving
reasons for Resignation
of the Tycoon —

No 2 Inclosure (Copy Translation)

4th December 1867

Sir

At the time when His Highness Te Taikun succeeded his predecessor in the Autumn of last year, he strongly declined accepting the Office of Shogun; but afterwards having received pressing Commands from the Mikado, he accepted and was thereafter invested with the Office. Lately however as the result of previous representations on the 19th November, he represented to the Mikado that he wished to resign the Office of Shogun

His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes K.C.B &c &c &c

orders

were then issued by the Mikado

, that until the Daimios should

come up to Kioto, and which

further orders should be issued

the Taikun should attend to

business as heretofore -

The above information I have

received from my Colleagues

at Kioto, and have the honor

to communicate for your information

I have &c

(Signed) Ogasawari Iki no Kami

Translated by

(Signed) L. Troup -

Mr Chilton's

No 75.

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1868

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. December 20th 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. copy of a letter from our Consul at Kanagawa informing me; that under Your instructions to me; with which he had been made acquainted, he had appointed Mr Frank as Consular Agent at Hiogo and Mr W.F. Morse as Consular Agent at Olacca.

No 1

Believing these appointments to be judicious. I approved of the Same.

I transmit No 2. copy of my reply.

No 2

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
R.B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

No 275.

Consulate of the U S of America
Kanagawa. Japan December 17. 1867

Sir.

With reference to Your —
despatch No 90 dated November 1. 1867
I have the honor to Submit to
Your approval the appointments of
Paul Frank Esq US Marshal to
the Consulate as Consular Agent for
Hiogo, and W H Morse Esq as
Consular Agent for Osaca.

In place of Paul Frank US
Marshal I shall appoint a deputy
Marshal, who will be paid from
the compensation allowed by law
to P Frank Esq US Marshal.

Recommending the above

HE.
General R B Van Valkenburgh
US Minister
Yedo.

appointments

appointments to Your Excellency's
most favorable consideration and
approval.

I am Sir.
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
Signed Julius Stahel
US Consul.

N 109.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. December 18 1867.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your N° 275 under date of December 17, in which You inform me that You have appointed Paul Frank Esq^r as Consular Agent for Hiogo and W.H. Morse Esq^r as Consular Agent for Nagasaki.

I approve of both these appointments.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
R.H. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

General J. Sabel
U.S. Consul
Kanagawa.

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1868

Mr. Schutton

No 76.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo December 31. 1864

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account for Salary for the quarter ending this day, and to inform you that the balance of $37.86 due me has been passed to the debit of the Department. No 1

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1868

Mr. Chatton

No 77.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo December 31. 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account for salary as Secretary of Legation and Interpreter for the quarter ending this day -- and to inform you; that the balance of $12 94/ due me has been passed to the debit of the Department. No 1

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
A L Portman.

The Honorable W H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

W. Chilton

No: 78.

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1868

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo December 31. 1869.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account of Contingent Expenses of this Legation for the quarter ending this day. Showing balance due me of $ 54.91. No 1

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.
P. W. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Mr. Chilton

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1868

No. 79.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. December 31. 1867.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1 List of the persons employed at this Legation.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.
R. B. Van Valkenburgh
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable W. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Where born	When appointed from.	Remarks.
R. J. VanValkenburgh	Minister Resident	$7500.-	New York	New York.	—
A. L. Portman.	Secretary of Legation and Interpreter.	$2500.-	Holland	New York.	—

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo December 31. 1867.
R. J. VanValkenburgh
Minister Resident.

Enclosure No 1
with dispatch No 79
dated Yokohama December 31. 1867.

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1868

Mr. Chilton

No. 80.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. December 31. 1867

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. list of despatches sent from this Legation to the Department during the year 1867. No 1

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.
R. Brandt Allabrough
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

List of despatches sent from this Legation to the State Department during the year 1867.-

No 1.	dated	Yedo.	January	2
" 2	"	"	"	5
" 3	"	"	"	7
" 4	"	"	"	9
" 5	"	"	"	12.
" 6	"	"	"	24
" 7	"	"	"	24
" 8	"	"	"	26.
" 9	"	"	"	27.
" 10	"	"	February	4
" 11	"	"	"	19
" 12.	"	"	"	20.
" 13	"	"	"	22
" 14	"	"	March	15.
" 15	"	"	"	18
" 16	"	"	April	1.
" 17	"	"	"	1
" 18	"	"	"	1
" 19	"	"	"	12
" 20	"	"	"	20
" 21.	"	"	"	24.

accounts

Continued

№ 22	dated	Otaca		May 5.	
" 23	"	"		" 10.	
" 24	"	"		" 18	
" 25	"	"		" 18	
" 26	"	"		" 18	
" 27	"	Yokohama		" 23	
" 28	"	Yedo		" 23	
" 29	"	"		" 23.	
" 30	"	"	June	10.	
" 31	"	"		" 12	
" 32	"	"		" 18	
" 33	"	"	July	1.	{
" 34	"	"	"	1.	{ accounts.
" 35	"	"	"	1.	{
" 36	"	"	"	1.	}
" 37	"	"	August	17.	
" 38	"	"	"	17.	
" 39	"	"	"	18	
" 40	"	"	"	18.	
" 41	"	"	"	21.	
" 42	"	"	"	21.	
" 43	"	"	"	22.	
" 44	"	"	"	23.	
" 45	"	"	"	23.	
" 46.	"	"	October	1.	}

Continued.

№ 47	dated	Yeso	October	1
" 48	"	"	"	1
" 49	"	"	"	2.
" 50.	"	"	"	3.
" 51.	"	"	"	4.
" 52.	"	"	"	7.
" 53	"	"	"	15.
" 54	"	"	"	21.
" 55	"	"	"	21.
" 56	"	"	"	22.
" 57	"	"	"	22.
" 58.	"	"	"	23.
" 59	"	"	"	23.
" 60	"	"	"	24.
" 61	"	"	Novembr	4.
" 62.	"	"	"	7.
" 63.	"	"	"	12.
" 64	"	"	"	16.
" 65	"	"	"	18.
" 66	"	"	"	20.
" 67	"	"	"	26.
" 68	"	"	Decembr	2.
" 69	"	"	"	3.
" 70.	"	"	"	4.
" 71.	"	"	"	4.

} account.

Continued

No 72. dated Yedo. December 5.

" 73 " " " 6.

" 74 " " " 13.

" 75 " " " 20

" 76 " " " 31 } accounts.

" 77 " " " 31 }

" 78 " " " 31 }

" 79. " " " 31.

" 80 " " " 31.

Legation of the United States
Yedo. December 31. 1867

W. Van Valkenburgh

Minister Resident.

Yeddo December 31. 1867
R. H. VanValkenburgh
Minister Resident.

No. 80.

1 Enclosure

Received.

Transmitting list of
despatches sent to Department
during the Year
1867.-

Japan - Corr